The Bombay Gazette.

No. 30,046—New Series. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 30, 1893.

PRICE, 8 ANNAS.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies. Places of interest along the Coast. Postal and Telegraphic information, the Routes between the Principal Towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.
WITH A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press.

Established 1818.

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
...d by all respectable Wine Merchants, by whom ...ew Show Cards can be obtained on applica...

SHIPPING.

...INSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1893. Friday.
...SAM	...3000	800	T. F. Creery	1st Sept.
...RIENTAL	...3045	1200	L. H. Moule	8th ,,
...AM	...3050	800	H. T. Weigheil	15th ,, Saturday.
...ANNON	...4139	900	K. Crewe	23rd Sept.
...SAM	...3000	800	T. F. Creery	29th ,,
...SHAWUR	...3027	800	J. F. Jephson	7th Oct.
...AM	...3050	800	H. T. Weigheil	14th ,,
...INSULAR	...3045	1200	A. C. Loggin	21st ,,
...SAM	...3000	800	T. F. Creery	28th ,,
...MALAYA	...3982	2000	J. Orman	4th Nov.

...Steamers marked B.I. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, ...r, Plymouth, and London.
...se Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers ...d there to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No ...ssage for Marseilles can proceed by these Steamers. ...Steamer marked B does not take passengers beyond ...

...gle and return Railway Tickets from ...si to London by the Mail route can be ...ked, and Coupons are issued for places in ...Sleeping Cars of the special "P. & O. Ex...".

...y Baggage must be sent to the P. & O. Dockyard at ...m. before 10 a.m. on day of sailing, or on the afternoon ...revious day.

...e the steamers sail on Friday, a Steam Barge leaves ...ictoria Dock Wall at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing to ..., passengers on board, and only hand-packages will ...ived.

...attention of passengers is called to the importance of ...their Baggage correctly labelled with Port of destination.

...assage-tickets are issued to London *via* ...n and Vancouver.

COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

...mers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates, ...ying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers ...stralia transhipat Colombo :—

	8th Sept.	20th Sept.
4th Oct.	18th Oct.	1st Nov.

...addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for ...a and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at ...port or ports.

...r further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
...mbay, 29th July, 1893.

...USTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

...NDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH ...HE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
...MPERATRIX	...G. Nicolich	...4,119	750	1st Sept.
...MPERATOR	...C. Bechtinger	...4,195	750	1st Oct.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
...RIESTE OR BRINDISI	...Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and ...BRINDISI on the 8th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
...ISKLA	...F. Kosmovich	... 4,253	350	9th September,
...ORION	...A. Orlando	... 2,811	500	9th October.

RATES OF PASSAGE BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
...O TRIESTE	...Rs. 600	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.

RETURN TICKETS.

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	...Rs. 980	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	...Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste ...t St. Gothard's, and other routes.

...STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
...M ARIA VALERIE	...A. Mitis	... 4,225	300	21st Sep

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. AGLAIA to Madras ...d Calcutta.

For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c, apply to

O. von HOFFER,
Agent.
...Suezcon House, 80, Church Gate Street, Bombay, August, ...1893.

COMPAGNIE DES

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE S. S. LA SEYNE will LEAVE Bombay on 8th September, 1893, at 3 p.m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN in connection with the Australian Steamer Homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.

RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for four, six and twelve months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.

THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fare from Marseilles to London.

Passengers are requested to be on Board at 2 P.M., in the PRINCE'S DOCK on the day of SAILING.

A. SIMEON, Agent,
Sirdar's Buildings, Hummum Street.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	Capt.	Tons.	To sail About
...SPANIA	...S. Abrey	...3,320	...16th Sept. 1893
...OBIA	...T. Knox	...3,551	...8th October.
...GIA	...Jas. Laird	...3,560	...7th Nov.
...ERSIA	...R. Hutchison	...3,547	...18th ,,
...RMENIA	...Geo. Read	...3036	...9th Dec.
...ISPANIA	...S. Abrey	...3,320	...30th ,,
...OBIA	...T. Knox	...3,551	...13th Jan. 1894.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from ...rseilles) on favourable terms.

The Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies ...ost thirty hours.

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for ...st Class Passengers.

All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.

For Rates of Passage and further Particulars Apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
...raham's Buildings, Bombay, August 23, 1893.

...RINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

...GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT

...TOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without ...harge and on the most favourable terms. Berth ...fully selected, with special attention to grouping.

...LEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAIL... TICKETS procured.

...AILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c., ...d on terms of existing concessions.

...ASSENGERS met on arrival.

...RCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS ... SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

...AND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general infor... promptly given.

...ness Agents,—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE AND KATHIAWAR COAST.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,168 tons, on the 30th August, at 10 a.m., calling at Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, on the 2nd September, at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KILWA," 1,460 tons, on the 3rd Sept., at 11 a. m., calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "LANDAURA," 3,269 tons, on the 31st August, at 2 p. m., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR ADEN AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "JAVA," 1,477 tons, on the 31st August, calling at Aden, Lamoo, Mombassa, and Zanzibar in the foregoing or any order.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 29th August, 1893. Agents.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST IN DIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge for Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London ; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the owest rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & Co., R. B. KING,
Calcutta. Hyderabad.
HENRY S. KING & Co., London.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

AERATED WATERS.

ON and after the 1st proximo, OUR RATES for SODA WATER, LEMONADE and TONIC will be as follows :—

SODA WATER.....As. 12 per doz.
LEMONADE ..... } Re. 1 ,,
TONIC ..... }

TREACHER & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

PAPARIDINE.

Prepared by KEMP & Co., Ld.
A Specific for Flatulency.
Peculiarly reliable remedy.
A boon to thousands.
Regulates the Liver.
Indigestion vanishes with its use.
Dyspepsia is no longer a terror.
Is Tonic as well as Curative.
Nothing better for Spleen.
Ensures prompt and easy digestion.
Testimonials received from all parts of India.

PRICE Rs. 2 per Bottle.

KEMP & Co., Ld., BOMBAY,
FORT, CUMBALLA HILL, BYCULLA.

NATURE'S CROWN.

THE value of a good growth of Hair, both as a protection and as an ornament, cannot be overestimated by anyone ; but how few, except the bald who have it not, sufficiently appreciate this fact to be careful about what they have !

A GOOD CROP OF HAIR

Is a sure sign of good health, and *vice versa*. Attention to the laws of health will secure good hair.

PREVENTION IS BETTER THAN CURE.

Those who have good hair should preserve it to the best of their ability. It is no use flying to quack nostrums when the hair begins to fall off. Indeed, these should be avoided at all times as they do more harm than good.

THE KEY-NOTE

To success in life lies in the maxim : "Keep your head cool."

KEMP'S HAIR DOUCHE,

By its peculiar properties, ensures this satisfactory condition, cooling the scalp, driving the blood with increased vigour to the brain, where it stimulates the brain cells, and produces that feeling of fitness so much prized by all brain-workers.

IN ADDITION

To its cooling properties, this invaluable preparation leaves on the hair a thin impregnation of oil, just sufficient to replace the oil removed by washing, and not enough to mat or cloy the hair, or cause any unpleasantness.

Per Bottle, Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.

KEMP & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

LONAWLY HOTEL is CLOSED for a few months, and the ROYAL FAMILY HOTEL is OPENED in POONA, near the Railway Station. The Rooms are very Comfortable and Airy ; and under good management.

TREACHER & CO.'S
CLARETS
S. JULIEN MEDOC.

CASH.		CREDIT.	
Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
12 0	6 14	13 12	7 12

TREACHER & CO.'S
CLARETS
BORDEAUX.

CASH.		CREDIT.	
Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
12 0	6 14	13 12	7 12

TREACHER & CO.'S
CLARETS
PETIT MEDOC.

CASH.		CREDIT.	
Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
15 8	8 12	17 8	9 14

TREACHER & CO.'S
CLARETS
CHATEAU LA GRANGE.

CASH.		CREDIT.	
Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
25 4	13 2	28 10	14 12

TREACHER & CO.'S
CLARETS
CHATEAU LA ROSE.

CASH.		CREDIT.	
Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
33 0	17 8	35 2	19 12

TREACHER & CO.'S
CLARETS
CHATEAU MARGAUX.

CASH.		CREDIT.	
Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
38 8	20 4	44 0	23 0

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

STUDS AND LINKS
GOLD-CASED.
STUDS AND LINKS
STERLING SILVER.

GOLD-CASED COLLAR FRONT STUDS and LINKS. LARGE CHOICE. Newest Patterns. Will last for Years. The Suit in Morocco Case, Lined with Velvet.

Rs. 6-8, Set.

STERLING Silver Collar Front Studs and Links. Newest Designs. Suit enclosed in Case as above.

Rs. 6-8, Set.

THORPE & CO.,
SHIRT-MAKERS, MILITARY TAILORS, AND
GENERAL OUTFITTERS,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

PILSENER BEER.
KAISER BREWERY.
BECK & CO., BREMEN ("KEY" MARK).
THE LIGHTEST, PUREST, AND MOST WHOLESOME IN THE MARKET.
First Prize, Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition, 1876.
Highest Diploma and Silver Medal, Calcutta, 1883-84.
In Excellent Condition. Fresh Supplies always available.

Rs. 22 per case of 4 dozen Quarts. Rs. 31 per case of 8 dozen Pints.

N.B.—Please see that the words "KAISER BREWERY, BECK & Co." are on the Labels without which none are from this Celebrated Brewery.

OLDEMEYER & HADENFELDT, CALCUTTA,
GENERAL AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL AND BOMBAY PRESIDENCIES AND UPPER INDIA
GLADE & CO., BOMBAY,
AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.
TO BE HAD ALSO AT
MESSRS. TREACHER & CO., LD.,
AND
DHUNJEEBHOY COWASJEE OOMRIGAR,
ABDUL REHMAN STREET.

Up-Country Orders must be accompanied by Remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.
Special Terms granted to Clubs and Messes and Discount to the Trade.

MANUFACTURERS BY APPOINTMENT TO HER IMPERIAL MAJESTY THE EMPRESS OF INDIA.

M. M. THE KING OF THE Belgians. H.M. THE QUEEN REGENT OF Holland. H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, &c

The Highest Awards given for Biscuits to any English House have been made to HUNTLEY AND PALMERS "for Excellence of Quality" at all the leading International Exhibitions.

HUNTLEY AND PALMERS,
BISCUIT MANUFACTURERS,
READING AND LONDON.

BICYCLES
"THE PREMIER"
The first and fastest Cycles of the Age.

"THE ROVER"
Has set the fashion to the World.
TRICYCLES.

Arrival of a new and large Consignment of "PREMIER" and "ROVER" Machines, fitted with the most improved style of Cushion and Pneumatic Tyres, and every modern contrivance for increasing speed and reducing weight, without diminishing strength or stability.

The PREMIER CYCLE Co., Ld., and Messrs. J. K. STARLEY & Co., Ld., stand FIRST among the GREAT ENGLISH CYCLE MANUFACTURERS and are the *only* Manufacturers who build Machines specially designed for use in India and fitted with TYRES made of RUBBER SPECIALLY PREPARED TO WITHSTAND THE EXIGENCIES OF THE CLIMATE.

The present improvement in Exchange has enabled us to quote the following low Cash prices, and for the convenience of approved Constituents who do not wish to buy for Cash, we have decided to offer any of our Machines on the following EASY TERMS OF PURCHASE, viz. :—

One substantial payment on Delivery, and the Balance in small equal monthly payments exteuding over one year, as per examples given below :—

THE "PREMIER" CYCLES.

	CASH Prices. Rs.	HIRE PURCHASE. First payment. Rs.	12 Monthly payments of Rs.
The "HOLBEIN No. 1 Safety,"—The "Champion Road Racer," specially light, improved Cushion Tyres	320	150	16
The "PREMIER MODEL F 2"—Safety, Strong, Diamond Frame Roadster, up to any weight	250	100	14
The "PREMIER No 3" TRICYCLE—Extra High Class, every improvement. For Lady or Gentleman	420	200	21
The "PREMIER No. 2" TRICYCLE—Similar model to No. 3. Extra strong, for hard work and rough roads	350	175	16

Each Machine fitted with our SPECIAL quality Cushion Tyres

THE "ROVER" BICYCLES.

The "POPULAR ROVER."—A new model Safety, Extra Light with improved steering head, and 1893 Dunlop Pneumatic Tyres	350	175	16
The "ROVER ROADSTER."—Similar model to the "Popular," of slightly stronger make, all latest improvements and SPECIAL Cushion Tyres	275	130	15

Descriptive Catalogues and Price Lists, and all further information, may be obtained ONLY from the SOLE AGENTS :

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
43, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY. 11, ARSENAL ROAD, POONA.

AN
ICEBERG
IS A PRETTY COOL THING BUT IT ISN'T A PATCH
ON
"FRUIT & HONEY."
TOBACCO
WON'T BURN THE TONGUE IF YOU SMOKE
30 PIPES A DAY.
SOLD EVERYWHERE.
THOS. OGDEN, LD.
Procurable from all Stores and Dealers throughout India.
Retail of all Respectable Dealers.

SOLE REPRESENTATIVE :—
MR. STANLEY OAKES.
13-2, GOVT. PLACE, CALCUTTA.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.
ARE SHIPPERS OF THE FOLLOWING :—

INVALID'S PORT.
OLD CRUSTED PORT.
LA-TORRE SHERRY.
AMONTILLADO A. 1
DINNER SHERRY.
BINET FILS CHAMPAGNE.
CHOICE BURGUNDY AND BORDEAUX WINES.
OTARD'S V.S.O.P. COGNAC.
RARE OLD COGNAC.
SUPERIOR "PEG" BRANDIES.
"PALL MALL" WHISKY.
NAPIER JOHNSTONE'S WHISKY.
BRODIE'S "RARE OLD" WHISKY.
LIQUEUR BENEDICTINE.
ALLSOPP'S ALE AND STOUT.

Complete List of Prices of their well-known Brands can be obtained on application at their Offices,
OLD CLUB HOUSE, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY

REGULATION SWORDS, ETC.
CASH OR V. P. P.

	Rs
GENERAL'S	80
ROYAL ARTILLERY, with Plated Hilt and Scabbard	45
ROYAL ENGINEER'S, ditto	55
INFANTRY	40
RIFLE	40
POLITICAL	60
PRESENTATION	Rs. 95 to 200

Sword Knots, Undress and Full Dress, Sword Bags, and Military Accoutrements of all kinds always in Stock.

BADHAM, PILE & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY.

SCOTT AND Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.
HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10 ; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5, Horses standing at Livery on Commission Sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper ; Commission on horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15 ; Double, Rs. 30. The Horse-Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every Class of shoeing is done.

A LECTURE READ BY
PROFESSOR JAMES DARMESTETER
(In Pamphlet form),
Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette*,
Annas 2. Post free.
To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

THE "ST. JAMES'S BUDGET,"
A WEEKLY EDITION
OF THE
"ST. JAMES'S GAZETTE."
RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION,
Including Postage.
Twelve Months ..... Rs. 26
Six Months ..... ,, 13-8
The "St. James's Budget" may be ordered at the above Rates from Messrs. THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta, Messrs. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay ; or Messrs. HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.
The Paper will be posted from London direct to the Subscriber's Address.
If paid in England the Rates of Subscription, including Postage, is 8s. 2d. per quarter.
OFFICE:—Dorset Street, Whitefriar, London.

PRICE CURRENT.—Published once a Week, contains Shipping, Arrivals, Departures, Exports, Imports, and other Commercial News.—Subscription Rs. 12 per year.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE MacIVER CHARTERED S. S. "BELTOR" has ARRIVED from LIVERPOOL via KURRACHEE with a General Cargo, and is DISCHARGING in DOCK.

CONSIGNEES are REQUESTED to PRESENT their BILLS of LADING for our Countersignature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay. Lifts exceeding 30 Cwts. will be delivered into Consignees' boats, and, if not alongside in time, will be landed or placed in boats at Steamer's option at their risk and expense. Consignees of Iron are requested to apply for delivery order within Three Days of Steamer's arrival; in default, no claims for wrong delivery will be entertained.

The Company's Surveyor, Captain CLARK, will attend every morning to survey damages, and all Claims in this respect must be adjusted before the Goods are removed from the Landing Sheds. After removal from the Landing Sheds the Steamer will not be responsible for any damage whatever. All Claims must be presented before the sailing of the Steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Bombay, 28th August, 1893. Agents.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on MONDAY, the 4th proximo, being a Public Holiday under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881."

JAS. H. SLEIGH,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 28th August 1893.

J. NEUBERG,
5, MEDOWS STREET,
BOMBAY.

REAL HAVANNAH CIGARS.—Bock's "Golden Eagles," "Upmanns," "Belindas" and all the leading brands, from Rs. 25 to Rs. 60 per 100.
J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

REAL MANILLAS.—"Cavites," "Prima, Prima Qualite" Cigar and Cheroot Shape. Rs. 6-8 per 100.
J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

MANILLAS a la HAVANNAH.—"Empleados," in hermetically sealed tin-boxes of 50 each. Rs. 10 per Box.
J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

CONDITIONERS.—To promote the proper conditioning of Cigars, Cigarettes, or Tobaccos in the Monsoon. Convenient, portable, and unbreakable. Rs. 3, Rs. 2-8, and Rs. 2 each.
J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

SMOKING MIXTURES.—"Pyramid" (mild), "1888" (medium mild), "Golden Block," medium full), "Rifle" (full). Guaranteed thoroughly fresh and sound.
J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

OGDEN'S "Navy Cut" Tobacco, just to hand, fresh shipment. In ½ lb Tins. Re. 1 per Tin.
J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

CIGARETTES (EGYPTIAN).—By direct Importation from Cairo by every alternate Mail Steamer. Rs. 2-12 per 100 and upward.
J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

HAND CAMERS.—The Twin Lens "Ideal." The "Facile," The "Eclipse," The "Alpha," "Kodaks" No. 3 and 4 Junior, The "Frena."
J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

PHOTOGRAPHIC REQUISITES.—New Shipment just arrived per s. s. "Oriental," of Dry Plates, Printing out, Sensitive, and Bromide Papers. Every article guaranteed.
J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

PORTABLE WARMING STOVES—For the Monsoon: nothing to compare with them for practical utility.
J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

BENTWOOD FURNITURE.—Chairs, Tables, Lounges, Settees, &c., all of the first quality.
J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

MANGALORE and Cannanore Table Linen Towels, Tweeds, Sheeting, &c.—Sole Agent for Base Mission.
J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

TEAS (NILGIRI and KANGRA).—At 9 as., 12 as., 14 as., Re. 1-2, 1-4 and 1-6 per lb., packed on the Estates. Splendid value.
J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

J. NEUBERG,
MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

SEEDS, BULBS, PLANTS.
THE HIMALAYA SEED STORES,
MUSSOORIE, N.-W. P.
MANAGER:—W. W. JOHNSTONE.
OUR STOCK OF
VEGETABLE AND FLOWER SEEDS
For present Sowing, just to hand, in Excellent Condition.
OUR GRAND NEW CATALOGUE
Will be ready by August 15th, containing Descriptions of about 2,000 Varieties, including all the latest European and American Novelties, Native names, full Cultural Directions, &c., &c.
FREE ON APPLICATION. Postage As. 2-6.
Orders for BULBS AND PLANTS of all Varieties are now being Booked, for Delivery from October.
"PRACTICAL GARDENING FOR INDIAN AMATEURS."
The most practical work on Gardening in India ever published.
Cloth Rs. 5; a few Copies in Limp paper at Rs. 3-8.

TO LET.

WHYTBANK CASTLE, Barlowgunge, Mussoorie.
A most commodious residence, Magnificent situation, extensive grounds, &c., &c.
Rent for remainder of Season, Rs. 500.
The above PROPERTY is also FOR SALE. Apply to
THE HIMALAYA SEED STORES.

SUMATRA
CIGARS.
STANLEY'S
THE VERY BEST CIGARS,
MADE IN INDIA.
They are made in Two Sizes.

	Rs. as.
STANLEY'S No. 1...Per 100	4 0
Do. ,, 2... ,,	3 8

These Cigars, which are now so Popular, are made in my own Factory in Dindigul, and are a Combination of best
DINDIGUL and SUMATRA
TOBACCO.
They are the mildest Cigars ever manufactured, and as such strongly recommended to Beginners and delicate Smokers.

D. MACROPOLO,
GENERAL TOBACCONIST,
BOMBAY.

SWIFT AND FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
ESTATE AND FINANCIAL AGENTS.
RENTS AND DEBTS COLLECTED.
PROPERTIES BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

GOLD KEEPER RINGS.—English-made solid 18-carat Gold Keeper Rings in the latest, most artistic designs. Plain or chased Bands. Plain and Fancy Buckle and strap. Basket or Pleated patterns at prices unaffected by the depreciated Rupee. Rs. 20, 24, 28, 30, and 31. Buckle Rings set with one Diamond and two Rubies or Sapphires, Rs. 30 and 43.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Goldsmiths, Bombay and Poona.

LATEST PARISIAN NOVELTIES in LADIES Oxodized and Plated Clasps and Buckles, neat fancy patterns, from Rs. 3-8.—BADHAM, PILE and Co., Ld., Bombay.

BUYERS of Sewing Machines please demand an affirmative answer from the Seller if the Machine is manufactured by the Singer Company.—THE SINGER MANUFACTURING Co., Bombay.

ROTHERHAM AND SONS' ENGLISH KEYLESS GOLD and SILVER WATCHES, in hunting, half-hunting and open faced cases, ¾ plate, with compensation Balance, Guaranteed to keep perfect time.—CURSETJEE COWASJEE, G. I. P. Railway Watchmaker, 42, Meadows Street.

FELIX CORNAGLIA, Manufacturing Confectioner, Importer of French, English and Italian Stores and Wines, Sweets and Chocolates fresh made always ready. Cakes of every description,—33, Meadows Street, Fort.

UNRIVALLED TEAS.—Flowery Orange Pekoe, Pekoe Souchong, Imperial Breakfast Family Mixtures and other Household and Dust Teas. UNSURPASSED for PURITY and DELICACY of FLAVOUR. Fresh Consignments just received. Apply Sharp to MORTON MAJU and Co., 22, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

PEARSE'S OLD SCOTCH WHISKY—Is within the reach of all. Per Bottle Re. 1-12; per Doz. Rs. 19 Other Wines and Spirits at very Moderate Rates.—PEARSE and Co., Apollo Street, Bombay.

WANTED, a DOCTOR, for a Steamer Apply to BOMBAY and PERSIA S. N. Co., Ld., No. 1, Ash Lane.

WANTED, a Thoroughly Efficient WEAVING MASTER, for a Up-country Mill. Apply to "WEAVING," care of this Paper, with copies of testimonials.

WANTED, a CLERK, to go to Siam, who has fair knowledge of accounts. Age not above Thirty. Apply to "G. 77," care of this Paper.

MALABAR HILL.—Commodious BUNGALOW TO LET, Lower Storey, from October 1st. Excellent Situation; good Stabling. Rent Moderate. Address "108," care of this Office.

TO BE LET.—SEA GALE, Cumballa Hill. Apply to NANABHOY D. BANAJEE, Esq., Manockjee Petit Mills, Tardeo, Bombay.

TO BE LET, Furnished, for 15 months, Mr. HORBURY'S HOUSE, on Warden Road, Breach Candy. Well Furnished, including Billiard Table and excellent Stabling. Rent Moderate.

OUR Daily Ground MOCCA COFFEE, at Re. 1-4 per lb., Guaranteed pure and unadulterated, and being Roasted and Ground in closed cylinders, the fine aroma is preserved. This Coffee has attained general approbation of the public, and those who have not used it are strongly recommended to give it a trial. Money will be returned if the Coffee is not approved of.—N. B. DANTRA & Co., 33, Church Gate Street, Fort. Liberal Trade Discount to Large Buyers. Price List on application.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly Edition.—Issued on Monday and Thursday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12. Half-yearly Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3, to Subscribers in Bombay; in the Mofussil postage extra.

BEST and CHEAPEST BICYCLES and CYCLE Accessories. Price Lists free. VATCHA BROTHERS.—Bombay: Girgaum Tram Terminus; Poona: Opposite Science College.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, BOMBAY.—I have resided in the Alexandra Hotel for a short time, viz., 10 days. Before I stayed at the Royal Hotel, Mazagon, the same Proprietor, Mr. Pestonji. I always found every kindness, best of attention, civility from servants, and in fact cannot find words to express how highly I think of all. (Sd.) A. J. FITZHERBERT, formerly Pro., Byculla Hotel.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business, Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to "Bombay Gazette," Steam Press.

EXCELLENT ACCOMMODATION in well-situated House in the Fort, where capital Table is kept, is Offered to TWO or THREE GENTLEMEN. Terms Moderate. Apply "ALPHA," care of this Office.

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady trained under the best French and Italian Masters For terms, apply to "B. L. A." care of Messrs. Soundy and Co., Rampart Row.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY.—Historical, Statistical and Descriptive, contains valuable information, Revised and corrected up to date. Price, Rs. 5, with postage, Rs 5-4. For sale at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

THOUSANDS die by Snake-bites, but Thousands of Feverish Patients have been saved by BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE and PILLS. Surgeon Major A. S. G. Jayakar, Civil Surgeon, Dharwar, says:—"I have used Batliwala's Ague Mixture with success. Surgeon M. E. Reporter, 19th Regiment:—"I have found Batliwala's Ague Mixture very efficacious, &c., &c. C Greengrass Esq. Contractor, Tanna W. Works:—Found it of wonderful efficacy in every case. R. Crizzie, Esq in charge Tunnels, Goilkara:—"I consider it a marvel. Mrs. Temple, Bellary:—It is a sure cure for malarious fever. P. J. Daly, Esq, Chief Guard, S. M. Railway:—It is really a diving man's Gold Mine. Send your orders to Dr. H. L. BATLIWALA, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had of KEMP & Co; PHILLIPS & Co; and DANTRA & Co., at Re. 1.

CARRIAGES ON HIRE.—First-Class and very Comfortable CARRIAGES of all kinds, with excellent Horses, can be had on Hire by Day or Month at the LIVERY STABLE of MR. PESTONJEE EDULJEE SHROFF, Picket Road, Bombay. A Trial Solicited.

WILL FORMS OF DIFFERENT KINDS. Price 8 As. each. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

PERRIER JOUET "B" BRAND CHAMPAGNE in Magnums, Quarts and Pints.—Apply to LYON and Co., Sole Agents.

£1,766,842 NEW ASSURANCES were issued by the STANDARD in 1892, the Largest Record yet made by the Company. Apply SECRETARY, Standard Life Office, Bombay

ILLUMINATIONS FOR FESTIVITIES!!! The Portable Electric Light Installation of the "Bombay Gazette" has been renewed and enlarged, and is available for lighting up Public Entertainments, Wedding Festivities, &c. Apply to the ELECTRICIAN, "Bombay Gazette."

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR AND CO., Bombay.

PRINTING PAPERS, manufactured specially for Indian Markets by Messrs. John Dickinson and Co., London.

FORMS OF POWER of ATTORNEY neatly printed. Price 4 annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

AN ENGLISH GENTLEMAN, who has lived on the Continent for many years, desires to give PRIVATE TUITION in French and German. Excellent References. Terms Moderate. Apply to "P. L. M." care of this Office.

SOLUTION of EXCHANGE PROBLEM, by Mr. VRILL. Price Re. 1; with postage Re. 1-1. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable book for Travellers in India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas Coloured Map of India revised from official sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and at all Booksellers and Railway Stations.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency Business. 1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

PATENT WOVEN WIRE PILLOWS.—These are recommended as a luxury during the Hot Weather, especially to Homeward Bound Travellers. A fresh supply received by JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Ld., 18, Marine Street.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a SELECTION of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS, done in VERSE after the manner of various other Great Poets; by W. E. H. Price, Rs. 1-8, postage Annas 4.

NOTICES.

BOMBAY CLUB.

THE HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Club will be held in the Club House on WEDNESDAY, the 30th August, 1893, at 5-30 P.M.

W. D. GRAHAM,
Hony. Secretary.
Bombay, 29th July 1893.

NOTICE.

ON and after the 1st September next, OUR RATES for ÆRATED WATERS will be as follows:—

	Rs. as	
SODA WATER, &c	0 12	per Doz.
SYRUP WATERS	1 0	,,

ROGERS & Co.,
KEMP & Co., Ld.,
PHILLIPS & Co., Ld.,
THOMPSON & TAYLOR.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY.

TENDERS are invited and will be received up to SATURDAY, the 23rd September, 1893, for the SUPPLY of MINERAL OIL for Lubricating purposes required during the Year commencing 1st January, 1894.

Tenders must be submitted on printed Forms of Tenderer's Schedule, which can be obtained from the Storekeeper, Hubli.

The Company's specification and conditions under which the Contract will be let is attached to each form of Tenderer's Schedule. Any further information required can be obtained from the Storekeeper, Hubli.

Tenders should be addressed to the AGENT, S.M.Railway, in Sealed Covers Superscribed "Tender for Mineral Oil."

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

J. CAMPBELL,
Agent, S. M. Railway.
Agent's Office, 22nd August, 1893.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

ASHES FOR SALE.

THE AGENT is prepared to receive, at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 P.M. (Gunfirel, on WEDNESDAY, the 30th instant, Tenders for the PURCHASE of any number out of Four Lots of ASHES, now lying at Byculla Loco Depot, and Parel Loco Works, where the same may be viewed on application.

All Lots purchased to be removed within One Month from date of acceptance of Tender. Tenders will not be entertained unless made upon the Company's Form (to be obtained from the Undersigned) and accompanied separately by a deposit of R. 100 as Security for the due fulfilment of the engagement, failure in which will entail Forfeiture of the Deposit without the necessity of the Company having to prove any loss by the transaction.

Full payment must be made promptly on notification of acceptance of Tender and before Delivery is given.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
General Storekeeper.
General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 21st August, 1893.

THE MAHABOOB SHAHI KULBURGA MILLS COMPANY, LD.

AN ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of this Company will be held at Shapoorwadi, Hyderabad (Deccan), on FRIDAY, the 1st September, 1893, at 5 P.M., to transact the following business:—

1. To adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet for the year 1892 made up to the 31st December, 1892.
2. To elect two Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.
3. To appoint Auditor or Auditors for the year 1893.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
C. SABAPATHI IYAH & Co.,
p. pro. (Sd.) S. E. CHENAI,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 24th August, 1893, to 1st September, 1893, both days inclusive.

THE BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED (IN LIQUIDATION).

NOTICE is hereby given that an ADJOURNED GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders of the above Company will be held at its Registered Office, No. 10, Sham's Manzil, Sir Tar's Buildings, Humeaum Street, Fort, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the 30th day of August, 1893, at 3 P.M., for the purpose of having an Account laid before them, showing the manner in which the Winding Up has been conducted, and the property of the Company disposed of, and of hearing any explanation that may be given by the Liquidators in accordance with Section 186 of Act. VI. of 1882.

Also to pass Resolutions as to the disposal of any Unclaimed Dividends and Distributions, and other Cash Balance that may remain on the above date, and of the Account Books and Documents of the Company.

A. McLAGGAN,
S. D. SASSOON,
Liquidators.
Bombay, 28th August, 1893.

NOTICE.

EDELWEISS.

THE above is the REGISTERED TRADE MARK in respect of MALT LIQUORS of THE PETER SCHOENHOFEN BREWERY COMPANY, of Chicago, in the State of Illinois, in the United States of America, and is the exclusive property of that Company.

The Public are hereby CAUTIONED against any improper use of the said Mark, and any one using the same or any imitation thereof, will be prosecuted.

CARRUTHERS & Co.,
Solicitors, Calcutta.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

DB. BL. EXPRESS RIFLE '500, by Holland and Holland, in good order..... Rs. 350
DB. BL. GUN No. 12, by Holland and Holland, in good order..... Rs. 250
The above the property of an Officer leaving the country.
Apply to "N," care of
Messrs. GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.,
Bombay.

FOR SALE.
THE
EDISON PHONOGRAPH

IS now on SALE and can be supplied with a Complete Outfit for Exhibition purposes, including, Bands, Songs, and Speeches made in England and America, together with a Duplicate of the Voices of Eminent persons.

Fourteen people can listen to the Phonograph at once through the Tubes, or thousands by means of the Funnel.

Price of Complete Outfit, packed with Batteries, 100 Guineas.

The EDISON PHONOGRAPH Co.,
69, FORE STREET, LONDON, ENGLAND.

MACLEAN'S
GUIDE TO BOMBAY
AND
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
FOR
1893.
PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
At the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.
INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5, with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1893 contains much new and valuable information brought down to date, and gives the history of the remarkable progress made by the City in recent years.

While recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay the GUIDE gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of many public buildings which have been completed during the year.

THE
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
Has been carefully enlarged, verified, and revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office,
Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.
Bombay, May 20, 1893.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

DUC DE MONTEBELLO CHAMPAGNE CREMANT.
CUVEE EXTRA—MAXIMUM—SEC.
As supplied to many Messes and Clubs.
Rs. 58 per doz. qts. and Rs. 30 per doz. pts., nett cash.
R. RAMCHANDRA & Co., SOLE AGENTS.
11, FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

CROFT, MODY & CO.,
IMPORTERS, OF VERY CHOICE AND RICH
WINES, PORTS, SHERRIES,
CLARETS, BURGUNDIES, CHAMPAGNES,
WHISKIES, BRANDIES,
PILSENER BEERS, &c., &c.

SHERRIES.
Gonzalez Byass and Co. Vina Tula.
Superior Old Dry (Vino de Pasto). Old Puerto Sherry.
Old Dry Sherry.
Grand Romano. Old Fruity Sherry.
Florio Marsala.
FROM Rs. 18 TO Rs. 50 PER DOZ.

BURGUNDIES.
Chablis (White). Beaune (Red). Pommard (Red)
FROM Rs. 21 TO Rs. 30 PER DOZ.

CLARET.

Chateau Mouton.	Pauillac.
Chateau Palmer.	St. Estephe.
Chateau La Lagune.	St. Emilion.
Grand Vino-De-La-Rose.	St. Julien.
Grand Vino Pontet Canet.	St. Marie.
Medoc.	

FROM Rs. 15 TO Rs. 38 PER DOZ

BEER.
Tottenham Pilsener Champagne Beer.
Warranted to be the brightest in excellent condition.

LIQUEUR.
Allasch Dopfelt Kummel.
Rs. 41 PER DOZ.

SAUTERNES.
Grand Vino de Sauternes, from Messrs. Tanoud Hirch and Co., Bordeaux.
Rs. 25 AND Rs. 28 PER DOZ.
Apply to CROFT, MODY and Co.,
19, Bank Street, or
MESSRS. DENISON & Co.,
Suppliers by the Bottle.
33, HUMMUM STREET.

GENERAL FAMILY PENSION FUND.
(ESTABLISHED 1870.)
Accumulated Capital, in the hands of Government, over 22¼ Lakhs.
FUNDS INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT PAPER ONLY.
OPEN TO ALL CLASSES OF CHRISTIANS.
SUBSCRIPTIONS are received at all Government Treasuries, or in the case of Government Servants can be deducted from Salary Bills.
RATES as LOW as is consistent with perfect safety. ENTIRE FORFEITURE after Three Years' payments.
A regular Monthly Pension secured to mother, sister, wife, children, or other near relatives
For REPORT and RULES, etc., Apply to—
SYKES & Co.,
SECRETARIES
GRANTS-LANE, CALCUTTA

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK of INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£	1,000,000.
PAID-UP CAPITAL ....£	500,000.
RESERVE FUND .....£	100,000.

HEAD OFFICE:
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.
BRANCHES:
CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KARACHI, DELHI, RANGOON, TUTICORIN, KANDY AND MANDALAY
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances when the sum at credit exceeds Rs. 1,000.
When the accrued interest for Six Months does not amount to Rs. 10, no interest is allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 Months at 4 Per Cent Per Annum.
For Shorter Periods at Rates to be learned on Application.
BILLS of EXCHANGE payable in the Principal Cities of Europe, India, and Australia, purchased or collected.
DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day on the Bank's Head Office and Branches, also on Provincial Towns in Great Britain, on Paris and on the Chief Towns in Australia and New Zealand; and, when required, the Bank will forward the First of Exchange to the payees, free of charge. Remittances may also be sent by telegram.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.
H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL .....£	1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£	1,125,000

HEAD OFFICE:
65, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E. C.
BRANCHES:
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, PENANG, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, HONGKONG, & SHANGHAI.
THE BANK receives FIXED DEPOSITS for one year at 4½ per cent. interest, and CURRENT DEPOSITS on TERMS which may be learned on Application.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
R. KENNEDY,
Manager.

COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK (LIMITED.)
ESTABLISHED AT MADRAS A.D. 1885.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, RUPEES TEN LAKHS.

CAPITAL CALLED UP.....Rs.	6,30,000
CAPITAL IN RESERVE .....Rs.	3,70,000
ACCUMULATED RESERVES.....Rs.	6,26,978

BRANCHES:
BOMBAY AND RAWAL-PINDEE.
BANKERS and AGENTS throughout INDIA, BURMA, CEYLON and in LONDON, EDINBURGH, DUBLIN.
FIXED DEPOSITS—12 months 5 per cent. per annum.
PRUDENTIAL FUND—6 ℥ p. a. compounded half yearly.
STERLING DEPOSITS—4 ℥ p. a. on monies awaiting remittal.
CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle and CHEQUES on BOMBAY, CALCUTTA or MADRAS received at par for Deposit Accounts.
RECEIPTS issued when desired to EITHER or SURVIVOR.
FLOATING ACCOUNTS—2 ℥ p. a. on balances over Rs. 250 and not exceeding Rs. 10,000.
PROMISSORY NOTES and BILLS discounted and CASH CREDITS & LOANS granted upon IMMOVEABLE, MOVEABLE, and PERSONAL PROPERTY possessing a Market value.
DRAFTS issued and WIRE TRANSFERS effected.
GOVERNMENT PAPER—SHARES, bought and sold.
PAY, PENSIONS, INTERESTS, DIVIDENDS collected.
FIRE and LIFE INSURANCES arranged.
SECURITIES Received for SAFE-KEEPING, liability accepted.
BANKING and MONEY AGENCY of every description conducted.
Full information and Rules furnished on application.
(By order of the Board)
P. A. CHURCHWARD,
Offg. Manager.
Bombay, May 20, 1893.

BANKS.

THE AGRA BANK, (LIMITED).

CAPITAL .....£	1,000,000
RESERVE FUND .... £	50,000

LONDON BANKERS—*Bank of England, Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co., and National Bank of Scotland, Ld.*
HEAD OFFICE—Nicholas Lane, Lombard Street, London.
BRANCHES—Edinburgh, Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Karachi Agra, Lahore, Fangoon and Shanghai
AGENCIES—Penang, Singapore, Hongkong, and Colombo.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, and interest allowed thereon when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000 during the half-year ending 30th June or the half year ending 31st December.
DEPOSITS received available at any time for remittance to England in the Bank's Bills, and Interest allowed thereon at the rate of 3 (three) per cent. per annum.
DEPOSITS are also received for fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.
GOVERNMENT and other Stocks and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.
INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.
All COMMUNICATIONS should be addressed, and all REMITTANCES made payable to THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.
BOMBAY BRANCH—18, RAMPART ROW.
April 13, 1892.

THE IMPERIAL BANK OF PERSIA.
(INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1889.)

CAPITAL FULLY PAID-UP.....£	1,000,000
(With power to increase) to .....£	4,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS ..... £	100,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS .....£	1,000,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:—
WM. KESWICK, Esq., Chairman, (Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co.)
H. CORKE, Esq., (Messrs. David Sassoon & Co.)
GEOFFREY GLYN, Esq., (Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.)
SIR LEPEL GRIFFIN, K.C.S.I.
LIEUT.-GENL. THOMAS E. GORDON, C.B., C.S.I.
A. P. H. HOTZ, Esq., (Messrs. J. C. P. Hotz & Son.)
DAVID McLEAN, Esq.
BARON GEORGE DE REUTER.
EDWARD SASSOON, Esq., (Messrs. David Sassoon & Co.)
H. D. STEWART, Esq., (Messrs. Stewart, Thomson & Co.)

London Office.....	14, AUSTIN FRIARS, E.C.
Chief Office in Persia.....	TEHERAN.
Branches at	BUSHIRE, ISFAHAN, MESHED, SHIRAZ, AND TABRIZ.
Agencies at.....	BAGDAD, BOMBAY, BUSREH, AND CALCUTTA.
London Bankers	MESSRS. GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE & Co.

FIXED DEPOSITS
Are received at 4½ per cent. per annum for twelve months. Terms for longer periods can be ascertained on application.
A. F. SIMPSON,
Agent.
Bombay Office: Old Secretariat, Apollo Street. Dec. 1892.

THE BANK OF CHINA, JAPAN, AND THE STRAITS, LIMITED.

CAPITAL FULLY SUBSCRIBED... ... £	2,000,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ... ... £	250,000
UNCALLED CAPITAL ... ... £	1,750,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:—
WM. KESWICK, Esq., Chairman, (Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co.)
ADOLF VON ANDRE, Esq. (Messrs. Andre Mende & Co.)
EGBERT IVESON, Esq., (Messrs. Iveson & Co.)
DAVID McLEAN, Esq.
F. D. SASSOON, Esq., (late Messrs. David Sassoon, Sons, & Co.)
H. D. STEWART, Esq., (Messrs. Stewart, Thomson & Co.)

Head Office.....	3, PRINCE'S STREET, E.C.
London Bankers....	THE CAPITAL & COUNTIES BANK, LD. THE BRITISH LINEN COMPANY BANK.

FIXED DEPOSITS
Are received on the following terms:—
3 per Cent. per Annum for 3 Months.
3½ ,, ,, ,, 4 ,,
4 ,, ,, ,, 6 ,,
4½ ,, ,, ,, 8 or 9 Months.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened on terms which may be ascertained on application.
A. F. SIMPSON,
Agent.
Bombay Office: Old Secretariat, Apollo Street, December 1892.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....$	100,00,000
Reserve Fund.....$	39,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....$	100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*
London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.
LONDON COMMITTEE:
ALBERT DEACON, Esq., (of Messrs. E. & A. Deacon).
E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq., (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. KESWICK, Esq., (of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Co.)
DAVID MACLEAN, Esq., 31, Lombard Street, E. C.
WM. ANASTATIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
EWEN CAMERON, Manager.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILO ILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO.
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	TIENTSIN.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	YOKOHAMA.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	

BOMBAY AGENCY.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 Per Cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.
Money taken on Deposit for fixed Periods on terms to be learnt on application.
Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.
G. H. TOWNSEND,
Agent.
40, Church Gate Street, Bombay; and at 31. Dalhousie Square South, Calcutta.

THE Undersigned keeps in Stock MISCELLANEOUS STORES for immediate supply, such as Mills, Ship and Railway Stores, Hardware, Ammunition, Sulphur, Blasting Powder, Fuses, Red Lead, Turpentine, Brushes, Pig Lead, all sorts of Paints, Oil, Varnishes Ropes of best quality and all sizes, Kerosine Oil, of the well-known Brands, Cocoanut Oil, Castor Oil, and many other articles too numerous to mention.
હેપટુલા શેકઆદમની કું૦
i. e., HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM and Co.,
Agents for Messrs. Curtis's and Harvey's Gun Powder and Blasting Powder.

"KEATING'S POWDER."
"KEATING'S POWDER."
"KEATING'S POWDER."
"KEATING'S POWDER."

This Powder, so celebrated, is utterly unrivalled in destroying BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES, and all Insects (whilst perfectly harmless to all animal life.) All woolens and furs should be well sprinkled with the Powder before placing away. It is invaluable to take to the Seaside. To avoid disappointment insist upon having "Keating's Powder." No other Powder is effectual.

KILLS BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES, MOSQUITOES.

Unrivalled in destroying FLEAS, BUGS, COCKROACHES, BEETLES, MOTHS in FURS, and every other species of insect. Sportsmen will find this invaluable for destroying fleas in the dogs, as also ladies for their pet dogs.
The PUBLIC are CAUTIONED that packages of the genuine powder bear the autograph of THOMAS KEATING, Sold in Tins and Bottles only

"KEATING'S WORM TABLETS."
"KEATING'S WORM TABLETS."
"KEATING'S WORM TABLETS."

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles, by all Druggists.
Proprietor, THOMAS KEATING, London.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates, apply SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette," Steam Press.

INSURANCES.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE LIFE
ASSURANCE COMPANY.
UNIFORM RATES FOR EUROPEAN AND NATIVE ASSURERS.
UNDER the LONDON and LANCASHIRE'S revised Indian rates, Assurances may be obtained for a lower Premium than is elsewhere charged for
POLICIES ISSUED FREE FROM DEBT.
ATTENTION is directed to the many liberal features of the Company and particularly to its new Endowment Assurance Scheme, and to the SPECIALLY advantageous terms now granted to Officers of the Army and Navy.
The financial position of the Company is of the highest order.
Prospectuses, Proposal Forms and all requisite information may be had on Application to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

GUARANTEES AGAINST EMBEZZLEMENT.
INDIAN GUARANTEE AND SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION, LIMITED
HEAD OFFICE: ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY.
Funds in Government Securities and remain in India.
THE Association provides security for the Intromissions and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.
For Prosp

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Standing Committee, 3 p.m.
The Sun Mills, 3 p.m.
Bombay Fire Insurance Company, 3 p.m.
Khangaum Manufacturing Company, 3-30 p.m.
Bullough Mills Company, 4 p. m.
Bombay Club, Half-Yearly Meeting, 5-30 p.m.
Anthropological Society, Monthly Meeting.
Music at the Esplanade Bandstand, 6 p.m.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Mahanady left the dock yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s. s. Aston Hall entered the dock on Monday.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for the Persian Gulf will close at Karachi, at 9-30 p. m., to-day.

DIVINE SERVICE.—A Service will be held on board the s.s. Taif, in the Princes Dock to-day at 7-30 p.m.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.—The Rovers Football Club will play a practice game on the Cooperage ground this evening with Mr. Owen's team at 5-30.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Zanzibar and Mombassa, per extra s. s. Java, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 8 a.m. to-morrow, the 31st instant, only articles marked for despatch by this vessel will be forwarded.

THE LANCASHIRE FUSILIERS' DANCE.—We are requested to state that the dance, which was to have been given by the Officers of the Lancashire Fusiliers at Poona, on Thursday next, the 31st inst., has been postponed owing to the regiment being temporarily employed in Bombay.

BOMBAY ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—At the usual monthly meeting of the Anthropological Society of Bombay, to be held in the Society's Rooms, 6, Apollo Street, Fort, at 5-30 p.m., to-day, the following paper will be read "Note on the Use of Locusts as an article of Diet among the ancient Persians," by Mr. Sarat Chandra Mitra, of Chupra, Behar,

DEATH FROM TETANUS.—An inquest was held yesterday, at the morgue, on the body of Kurimbux Raghoo, aged twenty-eight years, a groom in the service of Oomer Jamal, residing at Ripon Road. On the 12th instant, while walking along the road, he trod on a piece of glass, and sustained a cut on his left heel. A few days ago tetanus set in, and he died at 3 p.m. yesterday. The jury returned a verdict in accordance with the above facts.

MOUNT ROAD LIBRARY.—The president of the Mount Road Library, Bombay, begs to acknowledge, with thanks, the receipt of the following donations towards the support of the Library:—Her Highness Mabaranee Surnomoye C. I., of Cassim Bazaar, Bengal, Rs. 20; Mr. S. D. Sassoon, Rs 5; Messrs. Cowasjee Dinshaw and Brothers, Rs. 3; and Mr. Budrudin Tyabjee, barrister-at-law, Rs. 2;—total Rs. 30.

MUSIC ON THE ESPLANADE.—The following programme will be played at the Cooperage Bandstand by the band of the 5th Bombay Light Infantry this evening, at 6 o'clock (weather permitting):—

Quadrille	Fun of the Fair — Williams.
Polka	Toujours Galant — Fahrbach.
Overture	Le Macon — Auber.
Valse	Jeunesse Dorce — Walteufel.
Pantasia	Hebernian — Bouquet.
Valse	Toreador — Royle.

SEQUEL TO THE ASSAULT CASE AT MESSRS. T. S. BENNETT & Co.—Maruthi Pandurang, who appeared on the 8th instant, in connection with the above case, was again to-day, before Khan Bahadur P. S. Dastoor, Third Presidency Magistrate, charged with criminal intimidation and using abusive language to Mr. Shivaji Lingoo, one of the partners. Mr. D'Souza, pleader, appeared for Mr. Shivaji Lingoo, and the defendant in person. After the hearing of the case Maruthi Pandurang was convicted, and fined Rs. 5, or in default one week's imprisonment.

FATAL JUMP OUT OF A WINDOW.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the Coroner, held an inquiry yesterday, at the Sonapoor Burning Ground, regarding the death of Sivram Jeram, aged thirty years, a dhobee, residing at Coombarwada. On the 19th of February last the deceased and seven other persons were gambling on the second storey of a house, at Pathan Street, with cards and money, when the police went there to arrest them. The deceased, on seeing the police, jumped out of the window into the sweeper's passage, a height of about thirty-five feet, and sustained internal injuries. He was taken to the J. J. Hospital, where he remained until the 3rd of June last, when the deceased of his own accord came back to his house, where he died on Monday. The jury returned a verdict that the death of the deceased was caused by injuries received by his having jumped out of a window on the second storey of house to escape being arrested by the police on a the charge of gambling.

ARREST OF A SUPPOSED LOOTER.—At the Mazagon Police Court yesterday, Shaik Ebrahim Shaik Cassum was charged by Inspector Ellis before Mr. Morojee Cassinath, acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate, with dishonestly receiving and assisting in concealing copper pots, valued at Rs. 7, belonging to a woman, named Ganga, knowing the same to have been stolen. On the 29th instant the police, while making inquiries in the case in which five Mahomedan rioters committed a dacoity and stole gold and silver ornaments, valued at Rs. 285, from the shop of one Bhima Jetha, at Narelwady, arrested the accused, and found the copper pots in his house, at Narelwady, which he had stolen from the house of the prosecutrix on the 12th instant, and which the accused buried under some rubbish. The accused, in his defence, said that he got the copper pot from one Casum who denied. The Magistrate altered the charge to voluntarily assisting in concealing the property and sentenced the accused to one month's hard labour.—Shaik Bapoo and five other millhands were then charged with dacoity and theft of the ornaments mentioned above. At the request of Superintendent Nolan the case was adjourned.

BOMBAY RIFLE CLUB.

THE following spoon competitions took place at Colaba, on Saturday last, the 26th instant. The attendance was not quite so good as usual, some fairly good scores were made. The winners being:—At 500 yards Sergeant W. Fry, G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, and Band Master Harvey, L. N. Lancashire Regiment; at 600 yards Sergeant-Major D. Clay, Royal Artillery and Gunner P. E. Flower, Bombay Volunteer Artillery. The following are the scores:—

500 Yards.

	Score.
Sergeant W Fry, G I P R Vols	35a
Sergt-Major J Kelly, L N Lancashire Regt	37b
Vol M T Mullen, Bo Vol Rifles	37c
Band Master J Harvey, L N Lancashire Regt	36d
Sergt-Major D Clay, Royal Artillery	35
Sergt T H Abraham, S M R Vols	31
Sergt H W Prescott, Bo Vol Rifles	30
Gunner P E Flower, Bo Vol Artillery	22
Sergt W G Nicoll, Bo Vol Rifles	22
Ar-Sergt J Baldock, Ordnance Department	20
Vol J A Lewis, Bo Vol Rifles	19
Gunner C A Flower, Bo Vol Artillery	16e

(a) Handicapped 3 points, winner of 1st Spoon; (b) handicapped 6 points; (c) handicapped 3 points; (d) winner of 2nd Spoon; (e) carbine.

600 Yards.

	Score.
Sergt-Major D Clay, Royal Artillery	38a
Sergt T H Abraham, S M R Vols	31b
Gunner P E Flower, Bo Vol Artillery	33c
Ar-Sergt J Baldock, Ordnance Dept	31
Sergt-Major J Kelly, L N Lancashire Regt	30
Band Master J Harvey, L N Lancashire Regt	29
Sergt W Fry, G I P R Vols	26
Vol M T Mullen, Bo Vol Rifles	23
Sergt H W Prescott, Bo Vol Rifles	16
Sergt W G Nicoll, Bo Vol Rifles	12
Gunner C A Flower, Bo Vol Artillery	3d
Vol J A Lewis, Bo Vol Rifles	0

(a) Handicapped 6 points, winner of 1st Spoon; (b) Handicapped 3 points; (c) winner of 2nd Spoon; (d) Carbine.

MONSOON MUD SPORTS.

The following will be the programme this afternoon commencing at 5 p m, sharp, Competitors are requested to be punctual.

I—Egge-act Pegging.
II—Jumping Competition, (a) Horses; (b) Ponies.
III—Chatty Race Competition to ride to a point [illegible] dismounting. First past [illegible] with unbroken chatty Wine.
[illegible]ells, Cheroot, and Saddle Race. Condi-[illegible]

VLADIMIR DE PACHMANN, the famous Russian pianist, [illegible] to [illegible]s, the famous Russian other day, in that winning con[illegible]ork journalist the "I am the most unmodest man in the tone of his: Hans von Bulow, he is a more unmodest, except but after him I am a very unmodest man. As I, very, very beautiful."

PREVENTION IS BETTER THAN CURE!—BY FREE ELIMINATION OF UREA, there will be no more accumulation of uræes and uric acid in the blood, and thus rheumatism, gout, and skin diseases will be avoided. All these evils can easily be kept at a distance by keeping the alimentary canal in a healthy state, a desirable result which can only be brought about by a judicious use of Fothergill's Medonal. Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8—MADON, SONS and Co., Fort, Bombay.

RIOTERS BEFORE THE MAGISTRATE.

THE hearing of the cases against the Hindoo rioters proceeded yesterday, before Mr. W. Webb, acting Second Presidency Magistrate, at the House of Correction, Byculla. The inquiry was held in a shed on the western side of the jail. There were about a dozen legal gentlemen present.

In the first place forty prisoners, who were arrested on Friday, the 11th inst., at Null Bazaar, Falkland Road, were placed before the magistrate, on the charge of rioting, being members of an unlawful assembly and assaulting policemen in execution of their duty. Out of these forty prisoners, the cases against thirty-six prisoners were proceeded with, whilst the cases against the remaining four prisoners were adjourned on the application of Mr. Brewin.

Mr. Little, Public Prosecutor, appeared to conduct the prosecution on behalf of the Crown. Prisoners Nos. 1, 2, 4, 6, 8, 11, 13, 15, 16, 17, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 32, 34, 35, 37, 38, and 40 were defended by Mr. Balkrishna, solicitor, whilst Mr. Shamrao Rele together with Mr. Dattatrya defended all the rest of the prisoners in the batch.

Superintendent Brewin, being examined by Mr. Little, said: On Friday, the 11th instant, at about 4-15 p.m. I was on Falkland Road, where I saw a large crowd of Hindus about two or three hundred in number, the majority of whom were armed with sticks, which varied in length from three to six feet. Several of the Hindus were throwing stones towards Mahomedan quarters, while others were throwing stones at Mahomedan houses in that street. There was present a body of police as well as a body of military, which was stationed near the Five Roads. All the streets abutting on the Falkland Road were alive with Hindus, the majority of whom were armed with sticks. I rode up to the crowd and told them that they had nothing to fear as the police and military were within the street, close at hand. I advised them to disperse and go to their houses, and in response I received a yell, stones still being continued to be thrown at the house of Mahomedans. I also saw some Hindus endeavouring to force open the door of a Mahomedan's shop close by. I again ordered the crowd to disperse, but no notice was taken of my direction, and those whom I have seen endeavouring to force open the door still continued to do so. I dismounted from my horse, and went up to the two persons, who were endeavouring to force open the door, and arrested those two. I also ordered the police to arrest those who were rioting. The two persons whom I have seen forcing the Mahomedan's door are accused Nos. 28 and 29. Their names are Sukoo Sedoo and Sheram Dowra. When I arrested them they struggled to get away, but with the assistance of Mr. Crisp of the Tramway Company and some native police sepoys, they were secured. Besides these I also saw several arrests effected in the street. Those who were arrested were taken to the police station. After this, the Hindus who were on the Falkland Road went into a by-lane. Considerable excitement prevailed amongst the Hindus. When the locality was somewhat quieted I rode back to Bhendy Bazaar, leaving a body of police in the street.

Mr. Little: While you were in the street were all the shops shut up and business suspended?—Yes, business was suspended, and the people closed their shops.

Mr. Little: Did you see any stones flying about?—Yes.

Mr. Little: Did you see any policemen attacked?—I saw some policemen injured by the rioters.

Mr. Little: What was the common object of the rioters?—To assault the Mahomedans. The Hindus were here taking the initiative.

Mr. Little: They were not then repelling the attack of the Mahomedans?—There was no Mahomedan in the crowd.

Mr. Little: Did you see any Mahomedan assailing the Hindus?—No.

Mr. Little: What makes you say that they were throwing stones?—They, were throwing stones towards the Mahomedan quarters at Five Roads, where there were considerable number of Mahomedans.

Mr. Little: The whole place was in an uproar?—Yes.

Mr. Little: Did you ask the policemen to make arrests?—Yes.

Cross-examined by Mr. Balkrishna, the witness said: I have been on duty from 9 o'clock in the morning on that day. We did not expect a riot, but we anticipated that there would be something unusual on that day. I was at the Crawford Markets at 9 o'clock. When the disturbance commenced I was at the Juma Musjid. I continued to be there till about ten minutes to 2 o'clock in the afternoon. From 2 o'clock I went to Pydhownee, where I have also to assist in putting down the disturbance. Until I arrived at Falkland Road I did not see any Hindu committing any disturbance. I do not think that the Hindus in that quarter were on the defensive. I personally arrested those two men who were endeavouring to break open the shop. After the arrest I had some conversation with the accused at the police chowkey. I went to the chowkey to identify them, and to fix them in my mind. I handed them to a police sepoy whose name I do not know. They were taken to the Null Bazaar chowkey. I went to the chowkey to identify them at about half-past 7 o'clock in the evening. When I came to the chowkey at Null Bazaar there were numbers of prisoners there. I went through the crowd, and picked them out.

What distinctive marks had they to enable you to pick them out?—One of them had a cut over the nose and the other was spotted with small-pox marks, and inclined to be fair.

You may perhaps make a mistake in these cases?—No, I do not.

Several thousands were arrested?—Several thousands were not arrested:

Several hundreds were arrested?—No, only a couple of hundreds were arrested. At the chowkey there were about 125 persons. During the evening I went through several thousands of people yet I am perfectly sure that these were the men whom I have arrested.

Cross-examined by Mr. Rele the witness said: While I was at Pydhownee I heard no news of a disturbance at Falkland Road.

Before the military arrived the police were in a helpless condition; were they not?—No, they were doing what they could. In several localities the police were able to protect the Hindus from being maltreated by the Mahomedans, but in several places the police were not able to protect them owing to the paucity of the police.

Were the Hindus called upon by the police to defend themselves?—No, Before I arrived at Sootar Chawl, on Falkland Road, I did not see any marks of violence committed there. There was a temple at Golpitha, but I did not go so far as that. The Hindus were not complaining about that temple. They seemed to crowd at the entrance of the lane in which they lived, and it struck me that they stood there to oppose the entrance by the Mahomedans. I then told them to go to their houses, and that the Mahomedans would not enter their quarters.

Inspector Framji Bhicaji being examined by Mr. Little said: On Friday, the 11th inst., I was doing duty on Falkland Road. I was there for about three or four times. The road was packed up with an excited crowd of people. They were shouting out and flourishing their sticks. When I first went there the crowd consisted of Mahomedans who were throwing stones at the houses of the Hindus. At that time the police were able to disperse the crowd. They went into a by-lane. The business was then suspended. Afterwards I went to other places. At about half past 4 o'clock in the afternoon I again went there. At this time the Hindus had gathered into the corners of street with sticks in their hands. They were very excited and throwing stones about. This crowd was on the Main Road as well as in the by-lanes abutting the Main Road. They were throwing stones on the windows of the houses in which the Mahomedans lived. They were not then attacked by Mahomedans.

Mr. Little: Did you see any Mahomedan when you went there at 4-30 p.m.?—Yes, we saw some Mahomedans in Islampoora, a by-lane abutting the Falkland Road.

Mr. Little: Who were at this time on the Falkland Road?—The Hindoos.

Mr. Little: Did you advise them?—Yes, I and other police officers told them to disperse. We also told them that the military were out, and there was nothing to be afraid of.

Mr. Little: Did they pay any heed to your advice?—No, they did not. So we thought it better to make, some arrests.

Mr. Little: Did you direct any arrests to be made and did you personally arrest some persons?—I personally arrested two persons as well as directed some persons to be arrested.

Mr. Little: What persons did you direct to be arrested?—Those who were in the front of the crowd and were shouting out and exciting the other people.

Mr. Little: Which two persons did you personally arrest?—I arrested Balmukan Inderji and Baba Pandoo. (Witness here pointed out the two prisoners.)

Mr. Little: What were they doing?—They were in the street with sticks in their hands. Although we repeatedly told them to disperse yet they did not do so.

Cross-examined by Mr. Balkrishna the witness said:—On that morning I was not detained anywhere. I was at the time in the Byculla Police Office, where I heard of the harm. I rode down to Juma Musjid. When I arrived at Juma Musjid everything was quiet. When I first went to Falkland Road at about half-past 3 o'clock the street was in the possession of the Mahomedan rioters. All Hindu and Mahomedan houses were closed in that locality. At that hour some Hindus were very likely preparing themselves for the defence against the attacks of the Mahomedans. I also saw some Hindus' shop which were already looted.

Cross-examined by Mr. Rele, the witness said:—

Before I went to Falkland Road I went to Jugjeeven Keeka Street. While I was in that street a large crowd of Mahomedans came running up there. They committed acts of violence in that street.

You and your sepoys were not able to cope with them?—There were very few policemen with me, and so we were not able to cope with them.

At that time, for your safety you took shelter in Bhansali's house?—Yes, I did. The Mahomedans created a great disturbance there. There is a Hindu temple there, and they attempted to force it open. I was then in plain clothes, and a very few sepoys to defend the Hindus. After all I did not ask the Hindus to defend themselves.

You told them that the police were helpless?—No. I did not say so.

After committing great havoc at Jugjeeven Kika Street, the Mahomedans proceeded towards Falkland Road?—No, they went into their houses at Jamli Moholla.

Re-examined by Mr. Little the witness said! On the second occasion I saw a great number of Hindus collecting at that street, but I cannot say whether they were standing there to prevent the Mahomedans from entering their lane, I cannot say what object they had in collecting themselves there.

Constable Joseph William Roberts, being examined by Mr. Little said:—On Friday the 11th instant, I accompanied Mr. Brewin from Pydhownee and arrived at Falkland Road at about 4 o'clock. When I arrived at Falkland Road, lots of excited Hindus were collected there. Superintendent Brewin ordered them to disperse, but they did not obey the order and continued throwing stones at the Mahomedan quarters Two of the Hindus tried to break open a shop of a Mahomedan. I arrested two prisoners Nos. 5 and 9. They were throwing stones at the Mahomedans. The military were there at the time. These persons were in no way on their defensive. They were on the aggressive.

The Hindoos were on the offensive. Some of them had sticks in their hands. They were waving their sticks towards the windows of the shops in that locality.

Babaji Govind, a policeman No. 1198 B, examined by Mr. Little said, that on Friday, the 11th inst., he was doing duty at Null Bazaar chowkey when he arrested the first accused near the chowkey by order of Mr. Brewin,

Police Havaldar No. 207, doing duty in C Division, examined by Mr. Little said, that on Friday, the 11th inst., he was doing duty on Falkland Road. He arrested the accused Nos. 2, 11, 19 and 36 by orders of Mr. Brewin and Inspector Framjee Bhicaji. They were all striking a *bunjee* with sticks. The witness could not say whether that *bunjee* was a Hindoo or a Mahomedan, but he had a beard. The witness was assisted by another policeman in arresting those four persons. The riot was going on at that time in that locality.

Cross-examined by Mr. Balkrishna the witness said that the four accused were beating a *bunjee* with sticks. He could not say whether a Marwaree had a contamination for a *bunjee* or not, but all these four persons had surrounded the *bunjee*. The witness told the accused No. 36 who is a Marwaree, to go out of the crowd, but he refused to do so. The *bunjee* ran away, and could not be found.

Cross-examined by Mr. Rele the witness said that he did not see any Mahomedans at the 2nd Carpenter Street. The *bunjees* had neither a stick nor a stone in his hands. Witness could not say whether the *bunjee* attempted to enter the 2nd Carpenter Street. The witness was the only Mahomedan standing at that time in that locality. He could not say whether the Hindus of that locality knew that he was a Mahomedan, but two or three stones were thrown at him by Hindus. The witness was not present when the shops at the junction of Kawasji Patel's Tank and Falkland Road was looted by Mahomedans. The witness was doing duty from 12 to 2 p.m. on that day on Falkland Road and Erskine Road.

Mr. William Nelmes being examined by Mr. Little said:—On Friday, the 11th inst., I came on the Falkland Road between 3 and half past 3 o'clock. The street was then in a great excitement. I ordered arrests to be made. I cannot identify many of the persons who were arrested at the time. I arrested the accused Nos. 4, 13, 17 and 34. The accused No. 4 had a stick in his hand. He was flourishing that stick and abusing the Mahomedans. He was also leading a gang of rioters. The accused No. 13 was repeatedly called upon by the police to go away, but he refused to do so. The accused Nos. 17 and 34 were heading separate gangs of rioters.

Mr. Little then closed the case for the prosecution.

The Magistrate then asked the prisoners whether they wished to say anything with regard to the charges preferred against them.

The accused pleaded not guilty. The defence of some of them was that the police had taken them into custody just as they were returning home from their work, while some of them pleaded that while they were on their way to their work they were taken up by the police. They had not injured any persons.

The Magistrate then adjourned the cases until to-morrow, Thursday, when all the prisoners are required to be ready with their witnesses.

THE WEATHER.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In. Cts.	Esplde. In. Cts.	Fort. In. Cts.	Colaba. In. Cts.
Previously registered	70 40	58 2	56 81	55 62
Tuesday, August 29th	0 35	2 47	2 23	1 39
Total	71 35	60 49	59 4	57 1
Total fall to August 29th, 1892	80 81	67 7	65 40	63 91
Total fall to August 29th, 1891	74 40	58 46	58 12	54 13

Rainfall at Byculla registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m.; at the Esplanade and Fort from 8 a.m. to 8 a.m.; and at Colaba from 6 a.m. to 6 a.m.

ON THE B.-G.-J.-P. RAILWAY.

THE following is the return of rainfall as registered at 6 a.m., on the 28th August:—

	Ghadeehi. In. ct.	Dhola. In. ct.	Jetalsar. In. ct.
Previously registered	13 3	13 48	30 65
Sunday, August 27	0 67	.....	0 5
Total	13 70	13 48	30 70

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON TUESDAY, THE 29TH OF AUGUST, 1893.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has changed by moderate or small amounts all over the country. The distribution is unchanged and the baric gradients are moderate. Winds are north easterly to south easterly at Agra, Allahabad, Jhansi, Ajmere, Ratnagiri and Cochin-southerly at Goa and Coimbatore, and south wester, ly to north westerly in other places. The force has been moderate strong at Secunderabad, Bellary, Madras, Trichinopoly, Bombay and Khandwa. This morning the wind velocity was 14 miles an hour at Rajkot, Khandwa, Amraoti, Secunderabad and Madras. The maximum temperature is from 6° to 7° above the normal at Agra, Allahabad, Jhansi and Negapatam, and 6° to 9° below it at Delhi, Khandwa, Nagpur, Akola, Surat, Malegaon, Sholapur and Belgaum. The minimum temperature is 5° in excess of the mean at Madras. The highest temperature in the shade was at Jacobabad and the lowest 64° at Bangalore. Humidity changes are unimportant and the skies are cloudy to overcast almost everywhere. Over two inches of rain has fallen at Ratnagiri, between one and two inches at Ajmere, Ahmedabad, Indore and Bombay, and light to moderate showers at Deesa, Veraval, Neemuch, Jubbulpore, Hoshangabad, Khandwa, Nagpur, Akola, Surat, Malegaon, Poona, Aurangabad, Belgaum, Goa, Karwar, Mangalore, Calicut, Cochin, Bangalore, Secunderabad and Masulipatam. The monsoon gradient on the West Coast between Cochin and Bombay is slightly steeper than is usual for this period, and conditions are still favourable for rain in all districts except Sind, the Punjab, the North-West Provinces and the Madras Presidency.

S. H. C. HUTCHINSON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

METEOROLOGICLA OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.
Bombay, 29th August, 1893.
Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·730
Temperature of the Air	79·0
Wet Bulb Thermometer	76·1
Dew Point	75·0
Relative humidity of Air	0·816
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	10·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	83·0
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	76·3
General Directions of wind*	WSW, W, WSW, W.
Movements of Wind in 24 hours*	365
Fall of Rain	1·39
Total fall during month	12·94
" year	57·01
Additional fall of rain up to 8 a.m. of 29th August	0·12

* From midnight to midnight.

MRS. LYNN LINTON, the novelist, began to write when she was ten years old, her first attempt at that age being a three-volume novel which was to be called "Edith of Poland." When she was about 22 she printed her first novel, "Azeth the Egyptian." The reception it met with was good. The *Times* gave it a favourable notice, and sent her to the seventh heaven of happiness. "Never," she says, "shall I forget the glory of that day."

DR. MACKICHAN ON THE UNIVERSITIES OF GERMANY.

ON Thursday evening last, the Rev. Dr. Mackichan delivered a lecture on the "Universities of Germany," at the Wilson College, Chowpati, under the auspices of the Wilson College Literary Society. The Hon. Mr. Justice Parsons was called to the chair. There was a large attendance of European and Parsee ladies and gentlemen.

The Chairman having formally introduced the lecturer, in the course of his discourse Dr. Mackichan said that though it was a very wide step from Bombay to Berlin, from the universities of India to those of Germany; yet at this period in the development of Indian universities which had already begun to mould a second generation of India's youth, it was not an inopportune demand to ask them as students, or as those who were entrusted with the guidance of the movements of a University to enlarge their horizon so that it might include those distinguished seats of European culture. It was of the utmost importance that their ideals should be formed on the basis of the truest and the highest types, and to some of these he desired to introduce the audience. His present purpose was to set before them simple illustrations taken from personal experience of those features of the system, which had a practical relation to the aims and aspirations associated with university life. Still it was impossible to omit one or two outstanding features in the history and development of those universities which threw light upon the facts regarding the aim and spirit of the institutions. The German universities were not the oldest. They dated from the middle of the fourteenth century. Like Indian universities they were the direct creation of the State, started with a definite plan under the immediate patronage of the monarch. Within a period of fifty years five universities were established. Gradually the universities became the centres of independent influence which made itself felt in every department of the national life. During all the succeeding political movements this independence and freedom remained unimpaired. The German universities were the centres of German loyalty. Little more than a year ago, the speaker attended in Berlin a gathering of all the corps of the Berlin students, with delegates from other universities in celebration of the Emperor's birthday. The students' speeches were characterised by all the fervour of ingenuous youth, but underneath all the exuberance of youthful verbosity one could detect the intensity of German patriotism, which did homage to the creators, dead and living, of the German Empire, and one could see that it still bore the traces of the old spirit of independence, for the enthusiasm mainly gathered round the name of one who had forfeited place and power, the Great Chancellor of the Empire, Prince Bismarck. It was impossible, Dr. Mackichan said to overrate the importance of that element in the loyalty of the German spirit to the great interests of the Empire. The universities of Germany were the crown of the great system of German State, education. They trained the servants of the State and thus performed a definite function for the Government which still retained an important voice in their administration, yet this was a control which was generously exercised, and which was accompanied by a unique liberality in providing for their maintenance. The German Government was loyal to its universities, and the universities while so largely independent were steadfastly loyal to the State. Dr. Mackichan's reminiscences of the German universities went back to the year 1873, and his latest experiences belonged to 1892. In the former year he studied at the University of Leipzig, standing then in the zenith of its fame, and in the latter year he was in Berlin, when he found an advance in almost every faculty which had placed the Berlin University unmistakably in the front rank in a position befitting the capital of the New Empire. He took a picture of the German University from that of Leipzig as he knew it in 1873 twenty years ago. In some of the universities unmatriculated students attended in considerable numbers for the purpose of hearing special lectures, but these did not qualify for State examination to which only matriculated students were admitted. The examination which counted for matriculation represented an educational attainment which placed the German matriculate on a footing of equality with the graduate of most universities, and thus in every faculty the German student began his university career with the intellectual equipments which was represented by an Arts degree. By strict adherence to this ordinance the German universities had been able to maintain that high standard of intellectual achievement for which they had been so long distinguished, and to set an example in this respect to the rest of the world. They had never permitted a lowering of the University ideal, and this intellectual faithfulness had secured for them the confidence of their own country and the admiration of the educated world. The German student was in contact with men who had devoted their lives to some specific branch in which they were recognised as masters, and for the time being the student was under the influence of a purely scentific interest. After giving a description of the different classes of German students and professors Dr. Mackichan went on to say that the position of a German University professor while one of dignity and influence was not at least in some of the faculties a position of wealth, nor was it connected with expensive or luxurious ways of life. The highest salary of a Leipzig Professor was about Rs. 1,000 per mensem, the minimum was less than Rs. 200. Plain living and high thinking was still the law of professorial existence in Germany, and the quality and purity of thinking was enhanced, not diminished by the plainness of the living. It was this condition of things, this unpretending style that enabled the German University to accomplish so much with the resources at its command, and that helped to make the cost of higher education moderate in a nation that had never been burdened with excess of wealth. In dealing with the subject of freedom of study Dr. Mackichan mentioned amongst other things a feature in the arrangement of a University class, which would strike the Indian student as novel, and which they might all feel unwilling to imitate. There was no roll call in a German University. After describing the features which characterise the studies in all the faculties of German Universities the lecturer observed that they all knew how complete was the elementary education of Germany, and how elaborate also were the arrangements for secondary instruction, towns of less than secondary importance being able to boast of gymnasium able to furnish a high and complete education for all who aspire to it. The universities, twenty-two in number in Germany Proper, excluding the German speaking universities of Switzerland and Austria represented a provision for the highest or University education on the same liberal scale. There were 300 and 400 gymnasial scholars to every 100,000 of the population. In mentioning the part played by the German Government in the maintenance of the higher educational system, the learned Doctor said that of the cost of elementary education the Government bore over 85 per cent., while of the cost of the Gymnasia it meets only 41 per cent. Of the university expenditure the student on the other hand contributed only 9·8 per cent., more than nine-tenths of the total cost being met from other sources chiefly by Government. The special liberality of the Government towards its universities stood out in these figures, which presented the phenomenon of a nation which had passed through numerous political revolutions and had known as much of the sufferings as well as the glories of war as any other people, steadfast in its devotion to the interests of higher culture. No more theory of the services which the Universities directly rendered to Government would explain the constancy of this devotion; for fewer and less equipped universities would adequately meet the official wants of the State. There was an ideal element in this unwavering faithfulness to intellectual interests which represented the inner spirit of the German nation. It was part of the national heritage with which the nation in its deepest trials had shown itself unwilling to part. Poor amongst the nations of the world Germany had given proof of its faith in this higher invisible wealth and this faithfulness to the higher ideals of individual and national life brought greater honour to the nation than all its military or material achievements. And the spirit of those who were the representatives to the nation of this higher element in their life was in fullest sympathy with those ideals. Learning was not intimately associated in Germany with material wealth. Were positions in the University richly paid appointments it would be utterly impossible for Germany to accomplish a fraction of what it now achieved. This together with the constant liberality of the State manifested alike in times of national property and national disaster had placed University education of the highest order within the reach of all classes of the people. As in Scotland from the beginning and as in the England of more recent times the University existed for the people and its advantages must be brought within their reach. As an illustration of the scale of university fees, that prevailed in the universities, a student paid from Rs. 15 to Rs. 20 for a course of daily lectures extending over a semester, and on the average his university fees would not much exceed Rs. 60. The cost of his gymnasial course would in many cases be as great as that of the University curriculum. These facts ought to be taken to heart by those who had sought to discourage the higher education of the natives of the country by giving the impression that they were receiving the benefits of education without cost and without sacrifice. Those who knew the circumstances and the struggles of the Indian student best, knew how false this impression was. The lecturer had no hesitation in saying that the Indian student paid more for his university education in relation to the wealth of the country than the student of Germany, and that the attainment of highest education in India implied on the part of the Indian student and his family as great a sacrifice as was demanded in any other land. With the example of Germany before them it was impossible to give a moment's hearing to a contention which sprang largely from ignorance of the conditions of the people and from want of sympathy for their aspirations. The example of the German Government was also full of instruction for other nations. With all its abundant resources Great Britain had always been found less ready to devote its national monies to purely scientific objects. It left that to the generosity of private individuals, and those, it must be said, had never been wanting. Yet they had much to learn from Germany in that matter.

Dr. Mackichan observed "Such interests have a claim upon the nation as well as upon individuals, and our nation might well be called upon to do more than it has done by direct national efforts on behalf of such objects. In this respect the Government of India has shown a desire to pursue the higher ideal. Questions of detail as to special grants to university funds should never be allowed to disguise the fact that university education has received a just measure of the fostering care of the State. The equivalent in India to the European University is not the University strictly so-called, but the whole body of education which stands related to it; and the question of the wisdom or unwisdom of any details in the administration of this aid ought to be entirely separated from the more important question of the attitude of the State to the University system which it has established. In fostering this system in India the State has had regard not merely to utilitarian interests, but to the higher wants of the people as a whole. It has recognised that intellectual culture and the desire for it have a historic place in the life of India, and I do not believe that it has at any period given indication of any desire to abandon or recede from this position. The stability and the success of university education let me remind you depend not in this or that act of the Government, but upon the degree to which you, as students or as graduates, prove faithful to the true university ideal. It is this faithfulness to the true aims of a university that has preserved the German universities in the affections of their country, and which has secured for them an inviolable position such that no exigency of the State has been suffered to affect them. They have been incorporated into the very life of the country as an essential element in its complex being, and so long as they remain true to their ideal they will continue to grow with the growth of the nation. The position of our Indian universities will be similarly secure in proportion as they strive towards the attainment of a similar ideal. It is not necessary that you should be reminded of this at a time in which there is disposition in some quarters to regard everything which seems to require an elevation of the plane of education as an obstacle to university progress. I have shown you that in these high types of the university idea, the obtaining of a degree of little moment or comparison with the intellectual attainments which the University is the means of securing for the higher minds of the nation, and if you have any true sympathy with these aims you will welcome every measure of University reform which tends to raise the standard of culture and to enhance the value of the University degree. In this Germany leads the van; every University in Great Britian is moving forward in the direction in which Germany has shown the way. Our Indian universities must follow, still at a great distance; but this is the direction in which they must, however slowly, move if they have any ambition to place themselves in line with the great intellectual movements of the world.

Let me add one word of earnest advice to university students. There are some things in German student life to which I have not referred, and in which I should desire no Indian student to follow their example, for the freedom which they enjoy is sometimes turned to idleness. But along with this freedom there is one feature of German student life which is never absent. I mean the sense of discipline and reverence for authority. In no country is there more strongly developed discipline than that which prevails in every department of life. It accompanies the German student all through his school and gymnasial career, and when he is enrolled as a member of the University and set free from the oversight to which he has in the days of his nonage been subject, his reverence for University authority and University discipline is not weakened by the greater freedom of his new position. The German student may aspire to reform the world, but he never aspires to reform his University. I wish we could always say the same of the students of India. It is an unhealthy symptom when students who have not yet risen to the level of the imperfect standards by which they are surrounded in the University to which they belong take upon themselves the dangerous task of laying down rules for the authorities under whose tutelage they are placed. The time will come when their voices backed by the influence of their attainments in education and in public life, may be heard with attention and respect, but that time is not in the days of their early discipleship. If the University is a living organism it will grow and develop, but the influence must come from within, its life from those who have entered most deeply into its truest aim and proved themselves worthy of its highest purpose. And now in conclusion, to return to the point from which we started, let me remind you that my aim is not so much to admonish as to encourage you by placing before you a lofty ideal. The problem which lies before you is not to be solved by a mere imitation of the solutions of others. Each country and each nation will have to furnish its own: but amid all this outward diversity there must be a unity of spirit, for the human mind in its essential character and needs is one amid all differences of history and surroundings. The developments which I have described, far removed as they are from the beginnings amid which we all are working are yet within the reach of human attainment. And that they are within your reach if only you strive to live up to the ideal which inspired them, is the moral of the long lesson which I have read you to-night."

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

PUNJAB COTTON.

THE following is the first report on the Cotton Crop of the Punjab for 1893:—Contrary to the conditions of the summer of 1892, when the monsoon was late and the spring very hot and dry, there has, in the present year, been rain in all the early summer months, an average fall of nearly 1 inch occurring in April, and an average of over 2 inches in May. In June the fall averaged 4·60 inches against 1·24 inches last year, and in July 10·31 inches as against 8·36 inches last year. Only in the Montgomery, Jhang and Shahpur Districts has rain been deficient. The season has consequently been a very favourable one for sowing cotton. The area estimated to have been sown is 630,500 acres, which is 92,600 acres, or 16·8 per cent., better than last year, though still not up to the normal standard. There would probably have been a larger increase but for the fact that the unusually large rabi crop of 1893 had not been harvested early enough to set the cultivator free for sowing hot-weather crops. In the Ferozepore District the closing of the Sirhind Canal for three months for silt clearances reduced the area of cotton sowings. Taking irrigated and unirrigated lands separately, the anticipated increase is mainly under the latter head. The estimates for unirrigated land are

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF VALUABLE AND HANDSOME DRAWING, DINING AND BEDROOM FURNITURE; Plated, Glass and Porcelain Ware, Table Ornaments, Pictures, Clock, Lamps, Cashmere Chicks, Coir and China Matting, Copper Utensils, Choice Garden Plants, Iron Wire Stands, &c., &c.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 30th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Cumballa Hill, Gowalia Tank Road (opposite to Messrs. Kemp and Co.), the whole of the above household furniture, &c., &c., the property of J. BROOKS, Esq., changing residence—

Consisting spring-seated sofas and chairs, easy and rocking chairs, round-oval and pier tables, lady's writing table, teapoys, chiffonier, hat stand, hall carpets, China and coir matting, table ornaments, oleographs, bird cage, trumpet, telescopic dining table, side board, meat safe, hanging punkha, iron bedsteads, single cots, almirah with mirror, clothes presses, dressing and washhand tables, bath tubs, commodes, door chicks, choice garden plants, iron wire stands, &c. Now on view.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, August 30, 1893.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 31st instant, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale, at their Rooms, of a quantity of grey and coloured piece goods, twist, &c.

1 case coloured bookmuslin.
3 cases Turkey-red shirtings.
2 „ white mulls and jacconetts.
2 „ coloured border scarves.
3 „ brown half hose.
4 bales grey shirtings.
2 „ coloured blankets.
2 „ Turkey-red twist.
1 bale striped drill.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, August 30, 1893.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

The SALE of LANDED PROPERTY in Mahomed Hossein Kamhokar Street, advertised to be sold TO-DAY is POSTPONED to THURSDAY, the the 14th proximo.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 30th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Dean Lane, Fort, opposite the Sirdar's Building, the valuable and handsome French-polished black and teakwood household furniture, plated ware, crockery and glassware, fancy table ornaments, pictures, Brussels carpets, lamps, etc., the property of Captain J. AVENT.

The above is now on view.

SALE OF 100 TONS WHITE DELHI WHEAT.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 31st Instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co will sell by public Auction, at Arthur Road, near Prince's Dock, by order and in the Godowns of Messrs Nansee Khairaz and Co, and on account and at the risk of Mr. Tarachand Seetaram—

100 Tons white Delhi wheat.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., Auctioneers, will, on the dates hereunder mentioned, sell by Public Auction, by order of the mortgagees and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Purshotum Narayen and Shantaram Purshotum, the Mortgagors in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 12th day of July, 1892, all the undivided moiety or one half share of the said Purshotum Narayen and Shantaram Purshotum, in the undermentioned properties:—

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 31st day of August, 1893, at 4 P.M., on the premises.

LOT No 1.

All that piece or parcel of land with chawls and buildings thereon, on the north side of Thakurdwar Road, in Bombay, containing by admeasurement 2,666 square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's old No 1/2, and New No 1441, old survey No 430, and New Survey No 7621, and assessed under Municipal ward Nos 33, 34, 35, 37, (1) 37 (2), 52, 53, 54, and street Nos 72 to 78 1, 2, 3, 4 and 4 A in the registration sub-district of Bombay and bounded on the north by the properties of Shamrao Narayen, and Dwarknath Moroba, on the South by the said Thakurdwar Road, on the East partly by the property of Ravgnr Goverdhur and partly by the property of Narayen Trimbuck, and on the West partly by the property of Shamrao Bhaskerjee and partly by the properties of Balkristna Nilajee, Anugurnabai, widow of Chintoba Janoba, and Ramchander Keshevjee, and the said premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the mortgagor, Purshotum Narayen.

On FRIDAY, the 1st day of September, 1893, at 4 P.M., on the premises.

LOT NO. 2.

All that piece or parcel of land, situate in Khuterali Lane, on the east side thereof in Bombay, containing by admeasurement 438 square yards, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's old No 140, New Nos 1272 and 1273, old survey Nos. 463, 453, 459, and 462 and new survey No. 7/30 and 7/31, and the dwelling-house and buildings erected thereon, assessed under ward Nos 1037 and 1038, and street Nos 28 and 29, in the registration Sub-District of Bombay and bounded on the North partly by the property of Moreshwer Narayen and partly by the property of Ramchander Wittoba, on the South by the property of Ramnath Pandoba, on the East by the property of the said Moreshwar Narayen, and on the West by the said Khuterali Lane, and the said premises are in the occupation of the mortgagors and tenants of the said Purshotum Narayen.

On SATURDAY, the 2nd day of September, 1893, at 4 P.M., at the Rooms of the Auctioneers.

LOT NO. 3.

All that piece or parcel of foras land bearing Collector's new No. 2-1397, on the east side of the property of the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway, and being between two Foras Roads, respectively known as Mahaluxmee or Clerk Road, and Tardeo or Arthur Road, in Bombay, containing by admeasurement 2283 square yards or thereabouts, and bearing new survey No. 3119, and leased to the Gordon Mills Company, Ld., under a lease, dated 19th April, 1883, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, and bounded on the South-east by the said Clerk Road, on the North-east partly by the property of Pascoval De Souza and partly by the property of Raghunath Narayen Khote, on the North by Mahaluxmie Road and on the South by the said Gordon Mills, and the said premises are now in the occupation of the said Gordon Mills Co., Ld.

ON THE SAME DAY, AT THE ROOMS OF THE AUCTIONEERS.

LOT No. 4.

All that undivided fourth part or share in all that piece of vacant Foras Land, bearing Collector's New Nos 13/97 and 13/63, new survey No 3122, situate eastward of the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway, and Government ground, and between the Two Foras Roads, respectively known as the Mahaluxmee and Haines Roads, in Bombay, containing by admeasurement 36361 square yards leased to Haroon Mohamed, under a lease, dated 11th August, 1886, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, and bounded on the North by the said Haines Road, on the south by the said Mahaluxmi Road, on the east partly by a vacant piece of land, formerly belonging to Raghoonth Narayen Khote, and partly by the vacant space known as the Central station, being the junction of the Foras and other roads, and on the West partly by the property of the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company and partly by Government land and the same premises are now in the occupation of Sulieman Abdul Vahid.

ON THE SAME DAY, AT THE ROOMS OF THE AUCTIONEERS.

LOT NO. 5.

All that piece or parcel of vacant Foras land, bearing Collector's New No. 13/97 and 13/63 and New Survey No. 3424, situate southward of Government ground and between the two Foras Roads, respectively known as the Clerk and Arthur Roads, in Bombay, containing by admeasurement 22384 square yards or thereabouts in the registration sub-district of Bombay, and leased to Haroon Mohamed, under a lease, dated 29th July, 1886, and bounded on the north by the vacant ground belonging to Government, on the South by the said Clerk Road, on the east partly by a water passage and partly by a vacant ground belonging to the said Haroon Mohamed, and on the West by vacant ground, belonging to the said Haroon Mohamed and leased by him to Abdul Hussein Sumandeen, and the said premises are in the occupation of the said Sulleman Abdul Wahid.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs Edgelow and Gulabchand, the Solicitors for the Mortgagees, or to the undersigned.—Dated this 15th day of August, 1893.

On SATURDAY, the 2nd September, at 2 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Kalbadavi, opposite the Money School and above the Bible Society Book Depot, on the premises in the occupation of L. De. Souza, Esq., the valuable handsome black and teak wood household furniture, plated ware, crockery and glassware, handsome cottage piano forte, by Kirkman, American organ lamps, pictures, table ornaments, large Persian carpets &c.,

The property is on view.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT GRANT ROAD, CLOSE TO THE RAILWAY STATION.

On WEDNESDAY, the 6th proximo, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the mortgagees, Desai Girjashunker Vujayshunker and Desai Manshunker Vujayshunker and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Joshi Doongersi Moorarjee, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of Mortgage, dated the 1st day of February 1892, the following landed property, viz:—

All that piece or parcel of Foras freehold salt batty land or ground together with the messuage, tenement, or bungalows, standing thereon, situate at Grant Road, near Frere overbridge in the Island of Bombay in the Registration sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 2332 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue formerly under No. 355 and now under No. a-1385 and under old survey No. 193 and new Survey No. 7036 and formerly assessed by the Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under No. 4 and are now assessed under No. 2 and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by the Grant Road station of the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company, on or towards the West by a wall in common use of the owners of the property and the owners of the adjoining property now or late of Heerjibboy Hormusjee Shroff and Dorabjee Hormusjee Shroff, on or towards the North by the Foras Road and on or towards the South by a passage on the other side whereof is the Grant Road aforesaid, and which said bungalow, hereditaments and premises are now in the occupation of the mortgagor.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Little, Smith, Nicholson and Bowen, the mortgagees' solicitors, or to the undersigned.

BONA FIDE SALE.

Under instructions from the Executrix of the will of the late T Roger Rean, Esq., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 13th proximo, at 1 p.m., at the Retreat, Mazagon, opposite the Mazagon Castle, the valuable and handsome teak and blackwood dining, drawing and bedroom furniture, rich crockery and glassware, D. B. B. L. rifle, by Richards, London, large yacht model in teak and glass case, old armoury, first rate wind proof lamps, pictures, carpets, china table and wall ornaments, valuable Newfoundland and other dogs, beautiful English pigeons, pigeon houses, Australian parrot (good speaker), large collection of choice and rare plants, light victoria, etc.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, August 30, 1893.

DR F. B. SEERVAI,

SURGEON DENTIST,

No. 3, HORNBY ROW,

Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

REPAIR DEPARTMENT.

OUR resources in this Department have of late greatly developed, and we can execute any Orders relative to Mechanical, Surveying, Drawings Mathematical, Nautical, Optical or Astronomical Appliances as expeditiously and cheaply as any Firm in India, and we rely upon the Superior Character of our work to obtain for us a fair share of Public Patronage. Our European Watchmakers have served their Apprenticeship in the First Manufactories in Europe, and have been selected and brought to India by ourselves and cannot be surpassed for the excellence of their work. Complicated Pieces, such as Repeaters, Calendar-Watches, Chronometers, &c., may be entrusted to us in the full Confidence that the repair will be done in a thoroughly satisfactory Manner and Guaranteed.

Repairs to Jewellery, Spectacles, &c., are most carefully attended to, being under direct European Supervision.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

SHIPPING DEPARTMENT.

BAGGAGE received and shipped, landed and forwarded or Stored.

PACKAGES AND PARCELS forwarded to England and elsewhere.

PACKAGES FROM EUROPE cleared through the Customs and despatched. To avoid delay, the Shippers should be instructed to send to us direct the Bill of Lading and Invoice.

INSURANCES, Marine, Life, and Fire, effected with Offices of standing.

H. M. TROOPSHIPS.

Every assistance afforded to Officers proceeding to and from England.

LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS GRINDLAY & Co.

"THEY HAVE NO EQUAL"

Is the universal opinion of everybody who has tried

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion, wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability, lassitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness, dimness of the eyes, &c., being as mild tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects. Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England, in bottles ONLY, 1s. 1½d The genuine are in green packages, with "WILLIAM LAMBERT on the Government Stamp. Insist on having those and none other.

AGENTS WANTED.

HODGART'S
PATENT COMBINED LEVER AND HYDRAULIC PRESS
For Baling Cotton, Wool, Jute, Hemp, &c.
SOLE MAKERS,
FULLERTON, HODGART & BARCLAY, Ld.,
PAISLEY.

THESE PRESSES are the most economical in the Market; for Power, Ease, Cheapness of Working and Rapidity of Out-turn they are unequalled. They work silently and are more nearly automatic than any other, and are thus eminently suited for rough and unskilled handling.

Prices, Specifications, and all particulars from the SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA

CHAS. BROWN & CO.,
11, FORBES STREET, BOMBAY.

FRAMJI COWASJI,
ENGINEER AND AGENT FOR ALL DESCRIPTION OF MACHINERY,
60, TAMARIND LANE, BOMBAY,

SOLE AGENT for MESSRS. CROSSLEY BROS., Ld., whose well-known Gas Engines have received the highest award, Crystal Palace Exhibition, and for Messrs. D. H. and G. Haggie, Wire Rope Manufacturers.

THACKER & Co., Ld.

NEW ADDRESS:

SIRDAR'S BUILDINGS,

HUMMUM STREET.

KHAKEE DRILL.

FAST DYED KHAKEE DRILL, both yarn and piece-dyed, is now available at the ELGIN MILLS, Cawnpore, in both large and small quantities Regiments and large buyers liberally dealt with.

SAMPLES FREE ON APPLICATION.

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co.,
BANKERS, MERCHANTS, AND EAST INDIA AGENTS.
TRAFALGAR BUILDINGS.
NORTHUMBERLAND AVENUE,
CHARING CROSS, LONDON, W. C.
TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS "PULLICATE, LONDON."
A. B. C. CODE USED.

CONSIGNMENTS of PRODUCE received and disposed of.
INDENTS executed with care and promptitude.
PASSAGES booked by all Lines of Steamers.
All AGENCY BUSINESS undertaken.

The Representatives of WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., on RECEIPT of INTIMATION, Board Steamers from the East on their arrival at Plymouth, at Gravesend, or at the Docks, to take instructions for Clearing and Forwarding Baggage, &c.

HAND-BOOK
OF
GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,

BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on questions regarding giras, wanta and other guaranteed rights with an introductory account of the settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.

To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, Bombay.

The Gujerat Vernacular Society, Ahmedabad.

PRICE..... Rs 6.

Packing and Postage extra.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED GOODS, SWEEPINGS, &c., AT THE G. I. P. RAILWAY GOODS DEPOT, WARREE BUNDER.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 31st instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place—

A quantity of unclaimed goods and sweepings, &c.

Also one waggon firewood, consigned to Syed Abdool Rahiman Syedally, Invoice No. 153 of 31-5-93.

AUCTION SALE OF WHITE DELHI WHEAT.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 31st instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Messrs. Ralli Brothers' Godown, Ryan Market, by order of the concerned, and on account and at the risk of Jethmul Kanialal—

25 tons white Delhi wheat.

On account and risk of Sukhanandan Buldava—

50 tons white Delhi wheat.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale,

On SATURDAY, the 2nd proximo, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods,

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 powerful grey Arab horse, and 1 grey C.B. horse, the property of J. C. KIDDLE, Esqr.

The property of other gentlemen—

1 second-hand palanquin office shigram.
1 strong-built victoria with removeable coach box.
1 strong-glass fronted miniature brougham.
1 bay Arab horse, 14·1, 7 years old, goes in single and double harness.

AUCTION SALE OF SWEEPINGS, OLD WOOD, IRON, &c., AT THE VICTORIA AND PRINCE'S DOCKS.

Under instructions from the Superintendent, Victoria and Prince's Docks, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on MONDAY, the 4th proximo, at 2 p.m., sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place.

A quantity of sweepings, old wood, iron, &c.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, August 30, 1893.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, Aug. 29.

A SOMEWHAT easier feeling appears to have prevailed in the London Money Market yesterday. Reuter's financial telegram of last evening reporting a recovery of ¼ per cent., in the price of Consols, at 97⅛; and a reduction in the market rates of discount, say of ¼ per cent., on short London Bills, and ⅛ on six months' sight Indian Bank Paper, at 4¼ and 4⅛ per cent., respectively. Indian Sterling Loan was unchanged at 107¼ and 4 per cent. Rupee Securities, at £64⅛. Bar Silver was unaltered in value at 34d., per oz.; but in New York, the metal was ¼ cent dearer, at 73¾ cents, with demand Exchange on London unchanged, at 4·87 dollars. The Exchange Banks in London advanced their buying rate on India at 30 days' sight by 1-16d., making it 1s. 2 9-16d. French Rentes on Paris were unaltered, at 99; Paris Exchange on London was a shade lower, at fcs. 25·34½.

An advance of 1-16d. per lb. took place in the price of spot Mid-American Cotton in Liverpool yesterday, at 4 5-16; and Arrivals were 3-32d. higher in all positions, the extreme quotations being 4 15-64d., for August deliveries, and 4 9-32d., for December-January. All grades of Broach, Dhollera, Oomra descriptions, and Hinganghat, were 1-16d. higher; but Egyptian "Fair" Brown was unchanged in value at 4 5/8d. per lb. as also were the East Indian descriptions from the other presidencies. The day's Sales aggregated 10,000 bales, including 4,00 East Indians; and the market closed firm; Surats queit; and Arrivals steady. The day's Imports were *nil*. The Manchester Market was quiet but steady.

In New York, the price of ready Mid-Uplands Cotton was unchanged at 7¼ cents per lb., but Sept. futures were 9 points higher at 7·51 cents. There were no Receipts at the U. S. Ports nor Exports to Europe.

Here, in sympathy with the tone of the ruling markets at Liverpool and New York, ours has been firm to-day at an advance of Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy, while business has been upon a much larger scale than has been the case for some time. Exporters have bought 1,800 bales, consisting of 300 each, of Julgaum, at Rs. 170-6; and Bhownugger, at Rs. 190-9; 200 Bengals, at Rs. 180-5; 150 each of Karanja, at Rs. 194-8; and Akola, at Rs. 189; and 100 each of Untni, at Rs. 170; Mulkapur, at Rs. 180; Dhulia, at Rs. 167; Khangaum, at Rs. 188; Compta, at Rs. 177½; Wudwan, at Rs. 199½; and Jeypore, at Rs. 179; while the Mills have taken, of ready stuff, 300 Dhollera, at Rs. 193-203; and 200 Bijapur, at Rs. 170; and have contracted for 300 Bengals, for January delivery, at Rs. 183 per candy.

WHEAT has been taken by shippers to a moderate extent in a quiet market; *Pessy* and *Delhi* descriptions have declined half an anna per cwt.; and our quotations are now as follows:—

White Pessy 91 per cent.	Rs. 4-1-0	per cwt.
Do. 85 „	„ 3-15-6	„
No. 1 Club Delhi	„ 4-3-0	„
Red Delhi	„ 3-15-0	„
Hard Yellow	„ 4-2-0	„
Red Ahmedabad	„ 3-15-0	„
Hard Red	„ 3-11-0	„

SEEDS have been firm, and a considerable export business has been done to-day. *Linseed* has advanced one anna per cwt., say, to 7-10-6 to Rs. 7-12-6 per cwt.; other descriptions being unchanged in value.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay, on Sunday and yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	399	bales.
Wheat	12,400	cwts.
Linseed	5,874	„
Rapeseed	4,648	„
Poppyseed	2,038	„
Ground nuts	902	„
Castorseed	4,507	„
Rice	1,15,071	„

FREIGHTS.—We have no fresh business to report in this market again to-day. The feeling has been quiet, and quotations are nominally unchanged.

EXCHANGE opened firm at 1s. 2 23-32d., for Bank Telegraphic, and 1s. 2 25-32d., for Demand; and at 1s. 3 1-16d., for three months' sight Credits for September delivery, 1s. 3 3-32d., to the end of the year, 1s. 3¼d., for January-February, and 1s. 3 5-32d., later, and we have heard of a moderate supply of Mercantile Paper Bills coming out for all those deliveries. For Bank Paper 1-32d., higher than the above rates was done for early delivery and 1s. 2¾d., was offered, for January delivery, without finding buyers; and rates coming firmer from Calcutta, where a plentiful supply of Bills is reported to be offering, rates here hardened partially 1-32d.

It now remains to be seen what the Secretary of State means to do in future, as the course of Exchange lies, to a great extent, with him *and his Council*. The Sherman Act being repealed, Silver will naturally now recede and both in New York and London, an import duty of some magnitude may be a necessity; but the fact of no free coinage at any rates being given in lien of the Sherman Act, places India in a more satisfactory footing as regards our exports from here, and also as regards our China trade. The market closed steady to firm as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 2 13-16d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 2¾d.	„
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 2 7-8d.	„
Credits do.	1s. 3 1-16 to 3-32d.	„
Francs do.	1·59 to 1·59¾	„

for ready business; forward Telegraphic being quoted at 1s. 2⅞d., Demand at 1s. 2 29-32d., and Credits at 1s. 3⅛ to 5-32d.

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been firm to-day at 1-16 to ¼ per cent. advance on last evening's closing rates, this improvement having been maintained to the end, final quotations being 105½ for cash and the settlement; and 104 15-16 for the September. 96½ is still quoted for the new 3½ per cent. Loan.

SHARES.—There has been no return of activity to this market, and quotations are nominally unchanged in all lines, though lacking the test of actual business; the only exceptions to-day being an advance of Rs. 3 in Anglo-Indian, and of Rs. 5 in Colaba Land Mill; and a decline of Rs. 10 in Luckmidas, and of Rs. 15 on Maneckji Petit Cotton Mill shares; and a decline of Rs. 20 in New Berar Press Scrip.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

AUGUST 29.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

AFRICA.—Via Aden, interrupted. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St Vincent, perfect.

Cable Aden-Zanzibar section interrupted.

Communication with all places in Nicaragua, except San Juan Del Sur, interrupted.

Route Saigon Bangkok right.

Mails for Persian Gulf close at Karachi at 9 30 p.m. on Wednesday the 3 th instant.

Saigon Bangkok interrupted.

With effect from Friday, the 1st September, the tariff charges per word in messages to Foreign countries will be the same as those in force before the 1st August. Therefore the tariff per word in messages between India and Europe will be Rs. 3 and Annas 5 via Suez and Teheran, and Rs. 3 via Turkey.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 29th August, 1893.

(Difference in longitude allowed for)

Via.	Latest Date. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey nil	28	2	47 p.m.	17	49
Teheran	29	2	13 p.m.	..	17
Suez	29	2	55 p.m.	...	14

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay, during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., on 29th August, 1893.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	1	41	...	2
„ Kurrachee	...	20	...	1
„ Madras	1	28	...	1

THERMOMETER READINGS.

MONDAY NIGHT, AUGUST 28.

10 p.m.	78·3

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 29.

6 a.m.	78·4
10 a.m.	79·9
2 p.m.	81·5
4 p.m.	80·5

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE OF NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

GENTRY.—August 16, at Gurlaspur, the wife of C Gentry, Public Works Department, of a son.

GOUGH.—August 9, at Hyderabad, Deccan, the wife of Hugh Gough, Esq., 1st Assistant to I G of Police, of a son.

GORDON.—August 17, at Nowgong, the wife of Surgeon-Captain P C H Gordon, Army Medical Staff, of a son (prematurely).

JORDAN.—August 18, at Naini Tal, the wife of C J Jordan, Military Works Department, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

BENTLEY—DADD.—August 16, at Christ Church, Kurseong by the Rev R W H Stewart Frederic, second son of W Bentley, Esq, Scarboro', to Ada Seaton, daughter of the late Edward Joseph Dadd, Esq.

DEATHS.

AVERN.—August 20, at 10, Strand, Captain J Avern, S. S. Hezwada.

PEPPE.—August 21, at Ranchi, from the effects of a stroke of paralysis, George Tosco Peppe, Manager of the Chota Nagpur Raj.

SUTHERLAND.—August 19, at Ajmere, Bruce Marie, the dearly beloved son of Mr and Mrs W A Sutherland, aged 8 months and 24 days.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 30, 1893.

YESTERDAY morning Lord Harris assembled at the Secretariat a number of leading citizens of the Hindu and Mahomedan communities, who had exerted themselves with a considerable measure of success to limit the area of the recent disturbances and to aid the authorities in restoring order, to thank them in the name of the Government for their loyal co-operation. Amongst those present was Haji Cassum Mitha, a wealthy and influential member of the Halai Memon community, who called a meeting of his caste on the Friday when the outbreak began, and succeeded in enlisting their sympathies and efforts on the side of peace and good-will. Many others exerted themselves in a similar sense. The thousands of cartmen on whose humble but indispensible services the great trade of Bombay depends for local transit from wharf to railway were kept from joining in the riots chiefly by the strenuous intervention of some of the principal cart proprietors and contractors, who induced them to resume work when they had already struck and assumed a threatening attitude. Much was done to prevent the contagion of disorder extending by employers and others in a position to bring friendly pressure to bear on the excitable and the unthinking. At a later stage they brought their powers of persuasion and personal influence to bear on small shopkeepers to re-open and workmen to go back to their regular avocations. It is readily acknowledged that it oftentimes required a certain degree of personal disinterestedness and moral courage to go out and preach peace and order to partisans worked up to a pitch of excitement by the events transpiring in different parts of the city, and the uproar of conflicts between rioter and rioter, to say nothing of volleys from the military and frequent charges of the police. Lord Harris, in a few brief and appropriate sentences, while acknowledging the services rendered to the City by the military and the police—aided as they were by the different Bombay Corps of Volunteers—did justice to the civic courage and abnegation of the private citizens, who came forth in a period of trouble and danger to assist in putting an end to the disturbances and doing what in them lay to prevent their recurrence.

His Excellency very truly said that had all the leading people in Bombay acted in the same spirit there would have been no riots. It was certainly due to the fact that so many prominent and influential Hindus and Mussalmans gave active assistance, that the riots did not attain larger dimensions, and that the loss of life and property was not greater. In giving praise to whom it is due for using legitimate private influence for the public good, Lord Harris with excellent tact included the queen and the two kings of the Seedees in the list of those whom the Government desired to honour. Those rulers exercise a curious sway over an amphibious population of African origin, whose seafaring qualities are supplemented by a love of fighting for fighting's sake. By an admirable exertion of the royal authority put forth, it is understood, at the instance of Mr. Vincent, the Acting Commissioner of Police, and Mr. Haji Cassum, those excellent Mussulmans remained on board ships during the whole time of the riots. That sensibly relieved the police of a certain amount of anxiety while depriving the regiments drafted into the City of an opportunity of meeting Fuzzy Wuzzy charging through the bazaars of the Native Town, as Mr. Rudyard Kipling says, "like an india-rubber idiot on the spree." The queen has given her royal word that henceforth her subjects will always be on the side of the Sirkar and on the side of peace and order. It is understood that his Excellency, while testifying to the approval and satisfaction of the Government with those who exerted themselves as became good subjects in the recent troubles, has not omitted to notice with surprise and displeasure that some men of light and leading did not adequately realise their responsibilities in these matters. Lord Harris subsequently gave cordial acknowledgment of the arduous and invaluable services rendered by the officers and men of the police force to Bombay under the stress of a sudden emergency and thanked them in the name of the Government and of the City. His Excellency congratulated the force on the prospect of an addition to their strength which will diminish the excessive calls hitherto made on them. The Governor will preside at a meeting of both communities, which will be held on Wednesday, 6th September, probably in the Town Hall, with a view to bring about a permanent reconciliation and oblivion of the recent disturbances. His Excellency received quite an ovation when driving through the native town with Lady Harris yesterday, all classes testifying their loyalty to the head of the Government by their acclamations and by literally covering the carriage with flowers. It is gratifying to know that Mr. Vincent had a full share in the popular acclaim in acknowledgment of the excellent service, which he and the force at his disposal rendered to both communities during the riots.

THE tenth issue of the useful volume "Prices and Wages in India," compiled in the statistical branch of the Finance and Commerce Department of the Government of India, has just been published. Mr. J. E. O'Conor in a too brief preface states that the retail prices of food-grains and salt are compiled from half-monthly returns received from most districts in India, which are published in the *Gazette of India*. The districts are grouped with reference to their climatic character and rainfall, and the average is given for each year and for successive periods of five years from 1861. The prices of the most important food-grains in twenty-three stations in different Provinces—those in Bombay being taken from the monthly lists drawn up by the district officials for the use of the army—give material for estimating the cost of living amongst Europeans in those districts. Amongst the new features in the volume are the wages of postal runners and postmen, and of the coolies in an Assam tea garden. Wheat in the year 1873 cost Bombay Rs. 3·67 per Indian maund, in 1892 the price had risen to Rs. 4·76. At Poona the enhancement was about the same; the prices being in both years under those obtaining in Bombay—Rs. 3·3 and Rs. 4·53. Rice of the best sort went up from Rs. 5·62 to Rs. 5·85; barley from Rs. 1·61 to Rs. 2·97. Bajri rose in the twenty-years from Rs. 2·64 to Rs. 3·17. The dozen of fowls went down from eight rupees ten annas to little more than eight rupees, and in eggs also there has been a lowering of price. But the best sort of ghee has risen from about thirty-four rupees to forty-four per maund; in Poona the price which was thirty-one rupees twenty years ago, is now thirty-eight, there has been a similar rise in Western India generally. Turning to the quinquennial averages, the prices being taken at 100 per Indian maund, we find that rice has remained in Bombay without alteration since the period ending in 1875, but that wheat has gone up to 122, barley to 152, jowari to 130, and bajri to 110. This represents a very considerable increase in the cost of food-grains. On the other hand gram has fallen to 88 in Bombay, while it rose in Ahmedabad to 119 and in Karachi to 126. Beef fell in Bombay to 89, but rose in Barda to 137. Mutton fell in this city to 96 rising in Rutnagheri to 110, and in Ahmednagar to 150, but in other parts of the Presidency it fell lower than in Bombay, being only 64 in Poona. In Karachi mutton is dearer than fifteen years ago, by sixteen per cent. The dozen fowls show similar variations, having fallen in Bombay two per cent., and risen in Rutnagheri thirty-three, and in Ahmednagar forty-seven per cent. The price of milk has in most places risen, in Bombay eighty-two per cent., in Poona twenty, in Ahmednagar eighty-five, in Ahmedabad it has fallen ten per cent. While the price of food-grains, except rice, has risen and beef and mutton remained almost stationary, the wages of the able-bodied agricultural labourers have gone up, while strange to say those of the artisan show a tendency to fall. The labourer in Bombay received Rs. 9 per mensem in 1873, and Rs. 11 in 1892, but while the common mason, blacksmith, and carpenter received twenty years ago from Rs. 27 to Rs. 50 per mensem they now receive from Rs. 27 to Rs. 42. In Ahmedabad skilled labour earned nearly Rs. 20 per mensem formerly, now the rate is less than Rs. 19. So at Belgaum, nineteen or twenty-two rupees have been reduced to fifteen. Doubtless the explanation is that there is now a greater abundance of artisans in the country than there was in the early seventies. The fact that the able bodied agricultural labourer obtains pretty generally higher wages may be due in part to the fact that a good many of his former competitors now betake themselves to other avocations. The wages of the agricultural labourer in Bombay have gone up twenty-two per cent., while those of the artisan class have fallen seven. On the whole the wages of labourers have increased, the number of the former far outnumbering that of the latter. The pay of postal runners and postmen has increased ten to twenty per cent.; those who were twenty years ago receiving five rupees now obtain six, and those then earning nine are now in receipt of ten or eleven. Fitters and carpenters in the railway workshops, more fortunate than artisans in general, are now in receipt of higher wages than they earned formerly—an increase commensurate, we believe, with greater efficiency. They receive more pay for more and better work. In the mills generally there is apparently little variation of wages. Where there is a change it is in the direction of an increase, against which is to be set the well-ascertained fact that the mill-hands of to-day are more competent and can do more work than their predecesssors of fifteen or twenty years ago.

MR. R. HARVEY, in an article in the "Indian Magazine and Review," gives two very interesting sketches of the late and present Dewans of Travancore. Mr. Rama Row, the late Dewan, when he retired had served the State for fifty years. He rose from the position of a clerk in the English office to the highest honour the Maharaja has to bestow. When he assumed office, to allay all doubt as to his policy, he let it be known that he contemplated no sweeping changes in the administrative machinery. He was true to this declaration; the improvements he effected being by a series of modest useful reforms which were perhaps more greatly appreciated, than would have been any sensational change, such as might have been expected of him. The new Dewan, Mr. Shungra Soobyer, is another self-made man, having also begun life very low down in the service. His first appointment was in the Educational Department though he had received no college training. University Colleges were not in his youth spread all over the country, and he never had the opportunity he would have wished for. Nevertheless, we are assured that the Dewan is intellectually well fitted to discharge the duties of his post, and there is satisfactory evidence as to his qualification on the score of personal character. There are, we are told by Mr. Harvey, intractable obstacles to the carrying on of an enlightened and pure administration, still it is believed that Mr. Shungra will be able to mark his administration with the stamp of his own individuality in a very decided manner, and justify the sanguine hopes of his friends. It is fully expected that his term of office will be marked by extensive educational progress, for Mr. Grigg, the new Resident, is also an educationist, having been for years Director of Public Instruction in Madras. Mr. Harvey foretells that education will receive special stimulus and encouragement, but he warns both these officials that it is possible to overdo it. And, as a matter of fact, it is to review the educational work of the State, rather than for any other purpose, that Mr. Harvey's paper has been penned. "Education in Travancore" would perhaps have been a more appropriate title than that which the article bears. On that

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES PASSES THE SHERMAN ACT REPEAL BILL.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28.

The House of Representatives have passed the Bill for the Repeal of the Sherman Act by a majority of one hundred and twenty-nine votes, after rejecting the Amendment brought forward proposing free coinage at ratios varying from sixteen to twenty to one.

ITS PROSPECTS IN THE SENATE IMPROVING.

The prospects of the prompt adoption of the Bill by the Senate are increasing.

URGENT COINING OF GOLD IN THE AMERICAN MINTS.

Mr. Carlisle, Secretary of the Treasury, has ordered the Mints in Philadelphia and San Francisco, to coin with the utmost rapidity gold bullion, of which ninety millions is in the Treasury forming part of the gold reserve.

THE SHERMAN ACT.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29.

It is expected that the largeness of the majority in the House of Representatives for the Repeal of the Sherman Act, will influence the voting in the Senate.

AFFAIRS AT THE CAPE.

CONCILIATORY MESSAGE TO LOBENGULA.

LONDON, Aug. 29.

In the House of Commons, last night, Mr. Sydney Buxton, Under-Secretary for the Colonies, in reply to a question, stated that the Hon'ble Mr. Cecil Rhodes had informed Sir Henry Loch that the Chartered South African Company asks no help, and that Sir Henry Loch had directed the Company to abstain from any act of aggression towards the Matabeles without his authority.

Sir Henry Loch has informed King Lobengula that he will gladly receive his Indunas if they are bearers of peace and friendship.

THE NAVAL ESTIMATES.

NEED OF MORE CRUISERS AND TORPEDO CATCHERS.

The Naval Estimates were, last night, considered by the House of Commons in Committee. Sir U. Kay Shuttleworth, the Secretary of the Admiralty, said the immediate replacing of the Howe and Victoria was unnecessary. It had been fully resolved, he said, to execute the programme of the late Government.

The naval activity abroad enjoins the necessity of our possessing large cruisers and more torpedo catchers, and there was the greatest need of three cruisers being added to the Mediterranean Squadron during the next few months.

FUNERAL OF THE DUKE OF COBURG.

BERLIN, Aug. 28.

The remains of the late Duke of Saxe-Coburg Gotha were interred with great pomp and ceremony at Coburg to-day.

The Duke of Edinburgh, the Emperor William, the Prince of Wales, and the Duke of Connaught were the chief mourners.

The German papers generally accept the Duke of Edinburgh's accession to the throne without objection, though some deprecate a British ruler succeeding the late Duke.

FRANCE DEMANDS EXCLUSIVE RIGHTS IN TWO SIAMESE PROVINCES.

LONDON, Aug. 29.

M. de Vilers, on behalf of the French Government, has demanded that the exclusive right to construct Public Works in the Province of Battambang and Angkor and on the right bank of the Mekong, should be given to French Concessionaires.

FRENCH PREPARATIONS AT CHANTABOON.

Latest advices state that the French are erecting earthworks at Chantaboon, and threaten to recall their gunboats to Bangkok.

THE OPIUM COMMISSION.

The Opium Commission meets on the 8th proximo to hear the evidence of the anti-opiumists, and will embark for India in the P. and O. steamer Himalaya, which leaves London on 6th October.

THE INCOMING MAIL.

ADEN, Aug. 29.

The P. and O. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Shannon, with the outward English mails of the 18th instant, left here for Bombay, at 8 p.m., yesterday.

THE KUSHK BOUNDARY COMMISSION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Aug. [illegible]

News received from Colonel Yate seems to indicate that the work of the Kushk Boundary Commission is approaching a completion. [illegible]ON.

THE KABUL [illegible]

The Afghan Command[illegible]plete preparations along the road for the recep[illegible] of Sir Mortimer Durand's Jellalabad to Dakka, visits Lundi Kotal this week. Mission. He [illegible]ission is now ready to start.

The Dr[illegible] Mortimer Durand has not arrived. although will probably drive through to Lundi The [illegible]and may go on there in advance, Sir Ke[illegible]er arriving at Peshawar by the evening [illegible], and going on early next morning.

THE KASHMIR MURDER CASE

ACQUITTAL OF TWO CONVICTS.

The two men, Bhola [illegible] Trilokhu, who were convicted by the Jum[illegible] judicial authorities in February 1891 of the murder of Sawal Singh, Private Secretary to the Maharaja of Kashmir, but whose sentence was established in the recent trial held before Mr. E. W. Parker, at Sialkote, were released from the Jummu Jail on the 10th instant. Under orders received from Srinagar, Trilokhu was sentenced to death and a gallows was actually erected for his execution, but at the last moment the sentence was commuted into imprisonment for life. Bhola was originally sentenced to imprisonment for life.

THE MISSION TO KABUL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Aug. 28.

Sir Mortimer Durand hopes to start from Simla for Peshawar *en route* to Kabul in a few days. The Amir's escort has been greatly increased, and some additional regiments will accompany the Mission; everything, it appears, is ready, but the final communication from the Amir has not been received yet.

Gowhar Khan is quiet. No further troubles expected in that quarter.

MR. MACKAY AND COUNCIL BILLS.

The Hon'ble Mr. Mackay, at the Council meeting on Thursday, will ask an important question relating to the sale of Council Bills.

The representations from Madras, Bombay and Calcutta, protesting against the Secretary of State's action *re* the sale of Council Bills will be duly considered in the Finance Department.

THE CASE OF ELAHI BAKSH.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Aug. 29.

The case of Elahi Baksh was postponed to-day till the 7th proximo.

THE VICEREGAL COUNCIL.

Business for Thursday's Council comprises the following:—Excise Bill to be passed; notion to be made for the consideration in Council of the Hon. Mr. Miller's amendment to the Bill relating to the Tributary Mahals of Cuttack on 21st September; and the Hon. Mr. Mackay's question of the sale of Council Bills. It was decided that the Hon. Mr. Miller's amendment will not be considered by the Select Committee before being re-considered in the Council.

THE TROOPING SEASON.

The following is the programme of the movements of the Indian Marine ships during the ensuing trooping season:—H. M. S. Canning leaves Bombay on the 30th September, with details and stores, and arrives at Madras on the 8th October, leaves Madras on the 9th October, with stores, and arrives at Rangoon on 14th, leaves Rangoon on the 20th October with the 5th Madras infantry and No. 1 Company Madras Sappers and 10-inch gun and arrives at Madras on the 25th, leaves Madras on the 26th October with details and a 10-inch gun, arrives at Bombay on 3rd November, leaves Bombay on 6th November with a 10-inch gun. The Pontoon Sheers arrives at Aden on 16th, leaves Aden on the 23rd November, with details arrives at Bombay, 3rd December, leaves Bombay on 9th December with No. 6 Bombay Mountain Battery, arrives at Karachi on the 11th, leaves Karachi on the 14th December with details and stores, arrives at Bombay on the 16th, leaves Bombay on the 13th March with 13th Bombay Infantry, arrives at Aden, on 21st, leaves Aden on the 26th March with 16th Bombay Infantry, and arrives at Bombay on 3rd April. H. M. S. Clive leaves Bombay on 12th October with 1st Battalion Dorsetshire Regiment, arrives at Cannanore on the 14th, leaves Cannanore on 14th October with 7 Companies Dorsetshire Regiment, arrives at Calicut on the 15th, leaves Calicut on 19th October with 2½ Companies 2nd Battalion Royal Scotts, arrives at Cannanore on 20th, leaves Cannanore on 20th October with 3½ Companies 2nd Battalion Royal Scotts, arrives at Bombay on the 22nd, leaves Bombay on the 26th October with drafts for Norfolk and Yorkshire Regiments and Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, arrives at Calcutta on 5th November, leaves Calcutta on 9th November, with 2nd Battalion Wiltshire Regiments drafts for Norfolk and Yorkshire Regiments and Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers and advance party West Yorkshire Regiment, arrives at Rangoon on the 13th, leaves Rangoon on 18th November, with 23rd Madras Infantry, arrives at Madras on the 23rd, leaves Madras on the 24th November with details and stores, arrives at Rangoon on the 29th, leaves Rangoon on the 2nd December with 3 Companies 26th Madras Infantry, arrives at Port Blair on the 4th, leaves Port Blair on the 5th December with 3 Companies 14th Madras Infantry, arrives at Moulmein on the 7th, leaves Moulmein on the 8th December with details and stores, arrives at Rangoon on the 9th, leaves Rangoon on the 16th December with details and stores, arrives at Calcutta on the 20th, leaves Calcutta on the 2nd April with 28th Bombay Pioneers, and arrives at Bombay on 12th. H. M. S. Warren Hastings leaves Bombay on the 3rd October with details and stores, arrives at Madras on the 10th October, leaves Madras on the 11th October with 3rd Madras Infantry and No. 3 Company Madras Sappers, arrives at Rangoon on the 16th, leaves Rangoon on the 27th October with 28th Madras Infantry, arrives at Quilon on the 3rd November, leaves Quilon on the 4th November with 1½ Companies 28th Madras Infantry, arrives at Cochin on the 4th, leaves Cochin on the 5th November with 1½ Companies 17th Madras Infantry, arrives at Quilon on 7th November with 17th Madras Infantry, arrives at Rangoon on the 14th, leaves Rangoon on 20th November with 1st Battalion Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry, arrives at Calcutta on the 24th, leaves Calcutta on 28th November with 2nd Battalion West Yorkshire Regiment, arrives at Port Blair on 2nd December, leaves Port Blair 3rd December with [illegible] West Yorkshire Regiment and 1 Company Norfolk Regiment, arrives at Rangoon on the 5th, leaves Rangoon on 9th December with 1st Battalion Norfolk Regiment, arrives at Calcutta on the 13th, leaves Bombay on 27th February with 2nd Battalion Lancashire Fusiliers, arrives at Karachi on the 1st, leave, Karachi on 5th March with 2nd Battalion Middlesex Regiment, and arrives at Bombay on the 7th idem.

DEATH OF A SURVEY OFFICER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Aug. 29.

Mr. C. Davidson, Survey Department, died at midnight yesterday, at the Sassoon Hospital, from enteric fever. The deceased was an officer in the Poona Volunteers, and will be accorded a military funeral to-morrow morning.

This morning Mr. Ozanne, Chief of the Survey Department, issued a complimentary notice of the deceased's services, and closed all survey offices respect to his memory.

[REUTER'S TELEGR[illegible]

[illegible]VEMENTS.

STEAMER LIVERPOOL, Aug. 28.

[illegible]amer Clan Mackenzie left here for The Clan Li[illegible], and Calcutta, yesterday morning. Colombo, [illegible]

SUEZ, Aug. 28.

[illegible]lan Line steamer Clan MacGregor left here for [illegible]mbo, Madras, and Calcutta, this morning.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Rome, from Colombo, arrived here this afternoon.

COLOMBO, Aug. 29.

Mail steamer Ballaarat from Aden arrived,
Mail steamer Oceana from Australia arrived.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Aug. 28.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats quiet.

Good Dhollera	2¾
The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.	
2¾ per cent. Consols	97 5/8
3 per cent. Rentes	99
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	107¼
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	64½
Bar Silver	34

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

The P. and O. steamer Shannon, with English mails of th 18th inst, left Aden at 8 p.m., on Monday, and may be expected to arrive in Bombay harbour at 7 p.m., on Saturday. She brings the following passengers:—

From London: Mr. G. Gregory, Col. and Mrs. Ross Thompson, Miss Thompson, Capt Taunton, Mr. F. T. Oldham, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Miller, Mr. L. Parkinton, Col. H. I. Lugard, Mrs. Mathews, Mrs. J. Moir. Mr. A. Nicoll, Mr. T. E. Cochrane, Mr. J Hobday, Mr. W. H. Leach, Miss Eden. Rev. and Mrs. E. J. Jones and three children, Dr. E. C. T. Sutcliffe, and Capt. and Mrs. Robbinson, three children, and governess.

From Brindisi:—Mr. R. W. P. King, Mr. and Mrs. F. W. English, Mr. Schweffer, Cap. W. T. Bythell, Lieut. Rose, Mr. G. H. Hampton, Mr. E. A. Moore, Mr. Justice Beverley, Mr. Rutherford, Rev. J. H. Beck, Mr. C. E. Dupuis, Mr. F. T. Howse, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Scratchley, H. H. the Maharaja of Bhownnuggur and suite. Dr. Barjoji Mr. G. N. Nairn, Mr. J. Smith and native servant, Mr. W. S. Talbot, Mr. J. H. Farran, Mr. McCausland, Raja of Bobili, brother, and suite, Mr. Annamro, Mr. D. Rutherford, Capt. E H. Cox, Mr. C. F. Walker, and Mr. J. J. Gazdag.

For Kurrachee.—Mr. W. H. Marks, and Mr. Cohn.

A telegram from Zermatt gives an account of a tragic occurrence there. The son of Alexander Seiler, who was the founder of all the Zermatt hotels, ascended the Matterhorn with a guide early on Monday morning. Both young Seiler and the guide fell over the perpendicular rock on to the glacier almost a thousand feet below. The news, a correspondent says, produced quite a panic among the visitors at the hotels, as there were several other parties up the Matterhorn at the time.

SPORT AND ATHLETICS.

(FROM OUR SPORTING CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Aug. 11.

SIR JOHN ASTLEY: A FINE OLD ENGLISH GENTLEMAN.

Whenever gaze upon the jolly jocund features and the mighty rotund figure of Sir John Astley I am reminded of two popular characters in fiction. The one Falstaff was the creation of the greatest dramatist the world has ever seen, and the other Mark Tapley, the embodiment of the genius of Dickens. Sir John Astley, "Jolly Sir John," as he has been called, looks as if he can enjoy a cup of good sack with any man, and as if he relishes the ruddy roast beef of old England. And yet again I verily believe that Sir John would have been just as buoyant and as hearty as Mark Tapley in the Garden of Eden. It's all very well for Goldsmith to declare that philosophy is a good horse in the stable but an arrant jade on a journey. It is good philosophy to be cheerful under sad circumstances. The man who goes through this world with a smiling face and a kindly inspiriting word in season does more good to humanity than many a vaunted philanthropist. Of such a happy combination do I believe Sir John Astley to be. To me he has always been

"A fine old English gentleman,
One of the olden time."

In these days we want rather more of the spirit of the fine old English gentleman, and considerably less of the modern veneer and the cheap sympathy which sometimes, but not always, marks the mushroom money-made-aristocrat. Indeed, I opine that the word aristocrat is misapplied in this connection, for aristocrat signifies the best of his species. In this class I place Sir John Astley—a massive muscular man—a baronet with a big body and a big heart. Sir John is a typical English gentleman. Of ancient lineage—blood and breeding will tell—he took his degree like every gentleman should, and then fought for the honour of his country as every true born Englishman should be prepared to do if need be. A scholar and a soldier, he is also a sports man—a real sportsman—not a mere sporting man for the sake of that which he can make out of the sport. I am prompted to write thus of Sir John Astley, to dwell upon his name and fame by the authoritative announcement that before many months are over—probably during the autumn—Messrs. Hurst and Blackett will publish his reminiscences. I feel sure that it will be a very interesting volume, and I shall peruse it with pleasure.

AT SCHOOL AND COLLEGE.

Sir John Dugdale Astley belongs to one of the oldest families in the country. The historical records of the house of Astley show that the Astleys have been useful to the State, both on the battlefield and in the legislative chamber. One of his forebears, Sir Thomas de Astley, was killed at the battle of Evesham in 1265. Thirty years later the head of the house was made a member of the House of Lords under the title of Lord Astley but the peerage lapsed in the Middle Ages. Indeed, it was not until 1821 that the grandfather of Sir John was created a baronet—the subject of our sketch being the third to bear the title. By birth Sir John is an Italian, as he first saw the light in the eternal City of Rome, on the 19th of February, 1828. However, as I do not recognize the doctrine that a man born in a stable is a horse, I look upon "Jolly Sir John" as an Englishman. Educated at Eton he was not slow to distinguish himself upon its playing fields, concerning which the Duke of Wellington is credited with the apocryphal remark that the battles of England have been won upon the playing fields of Eton. Still there is much truth in this smart epigram. With "Floreat Etonia" engraved upon his mind and heart he preceeded to Christ Church, Oxford, where he took his degree. At that time he enjoyed considerable reputation as an amateur runner, the same as Captain James Octavius Machel did in his young days. Moreover, Mr. Astley could play cricket with some skill, was a good shot, and a capable horseman. Indeed, when our hero entered the Army none of his brother officers could go the pace with him on the running track, and it is related that on one afternoon at Aldershot he carried off four cups for races over different distances of ground. He has never lost his love for athletics, and other manly sports.

On leaving College, Mr. Astley was gazetted to the Scots Fusilier Guards in 1848—the year which witnessed the outbreak of the French revolution, and saw Europe in a generally disturbed state. A smart soldier, he was speedily promoted to the rank of Captain, and as Captain Astley he experienced the horrors of the Crimean Campaign. Kinglake, in his history, tells of the brave deeds of Astley and his friend, the late General Goodlake. He suffered terrible privations, the same as his comrades, through the mismanagement of the Commissariat department during that dreadfully severe winter, and he realised what it is for a man to go into battle with his sword in one hand and his life in the other. He was severely wounded in the engagement on the heights of Alma, but recovered, and was decorated with the Crimean medal, and two clasps, the Turkish war medal, and the order of the Medjidie. Sir John's courage, zeal, and, good humour made him a great favourite both with rank and file. He was the jolliest fellow in his section of the camp. Christened "The Mate" during the war, this sobriquet has never been allowed to lapse. Even amid such surroundings as these Captain Astley arranged and took part in some races in the Crimea. It reminds one of the story—the true story—of some English soldiers who began playing cricket soon after a great battle was over. If the German army were officered by men with the sporting tastes of the average Briton, the Kaiser would have no cause to encourage a practical appreciation of sport among those who hold his commissions. But the German boy knows naught of the playing fields of Eton. The German boy has led an unnatural life, but in the last ten years even Germany has made a great strides in sport. Under the old Teutonic system of education it would have been impossible for the Fatherland to produce men of the stamp of Sir John Astley. That has to be left to Eton and those great nurseries of education—mental and physical—the public schools of England.

HIS DEBUT ON THE TURF.

Peace being restored Captain Astley found time for other pursuits, and in 1858 he was mrrried to Miss Corbett, the only daughter of Squire Corbett, of Elsham Hall, Brigg, Lincolnshire. Since then he has always been associated with the county of churches and fens, although, as we have already seen, he belongs to a Warwickshire family, and was born in Italy. A year later he was raised to the position of colonel, but retired from the army in 1860, and devoted himself to the congenial task of filling the lot of a country squire. This he did with such satisfaction to himself and to others that he was soon recognised as one who knew something of matters appertaining to sport and agriculture. In 1863 Colonel Astley registered the assumed name of "Mr. S. Thellusson," and engaged the late George Drewitt, of Lewes, to train for him. The best animal that he owned in those days was a mare called Laura, whose name is remembered more as a valuable broodmare than a racer, for she was the dam of Petrarch, Lemnos, and Fraulein. His first success of any moment was the victory of Actæa, a three-year-old daughter of Stockwell, who in a field of 28 secured the Cambridgeshire in 1866, when the places were all filled by three-year-olds. She had been well backed, and there is no doubt that the bookmakers were hard hit that autumn by the victories of Lecturer and Actæa. It was in the Cambridgeshire four years afterwards that Actæa, then owned by Mr. Draper, met with her death, for she stumbled over a horse that had fallen, broke her thigh, and was despatched as quickly as possible.

SOME SUCCESSES.

In this year of 1866 Sir John Astley purchased Ostregor, a four-year-old, for £2,000 from Mr. Bevill, the gentle man rider. He entertained an excellent opinion of Ostregor, and in this he was justified, for in 1867 he won the Chesterfield Cup at Goodwood, with 9st. on his back, a smart performance. In those days Sir John was partial to a gamble, and had been very unlucky during the week. The result was that he sold Ostregor to a foreign buyer for £3,000, although he had offered him £1,300 to go away and leave him and his horse. However, he was persuaded to part with the quadruped, but immediately after he was so annoyed with himself that his temper compelled him to run all the way from the Duke of Richmond's park to Chichester. He barely stopped on the road. Sir John had many other winning horses, which it is not necessary to catalogue. In 1869 he secured 16 races of the value of £3,000, and was elected a member of the Jockey Club, but for the two or three years following Colonel Astley was neither prominent on the Turf nor in its legislative chamber. However, such horses as he had were trained at Newmarket by Blanton and Joseph Dawson. In 1873 his father died, and the subject of our sketch succeeded to the baronetcy. In 1874 Scamp, a capital horse, although an erratic performer, carried the canary coloured jacket and green cap very well to the fore. He won the Goodwood and Brighton Stakes so gallantly that Sir John decided to start him for the St. Leger, in which he ran a creditable fourth. In 1876 Sir John owned Brigg Boy, a horse which generally just managed to lose; an animal that flattered only to deceive. Naturally, Sir John was very anxious to win the great race of his adopted county—the Lincolnshire Handicap,—with Brigg Boy, but this year Lord Rosebery's bay Controversy, ridden by his lordship's favourite jockey, Constable, was the victor in a field of 30.

A STORY CONCERNING HOPBLOOM.

However, Sir John had some compensation for his ill-luck with a horse named Hopbloom, which he bought after a selling race. This three-year-old won the Bushes Handicap at the Newmarket Craven Meeting. He was twice seen out at Ascot, and at the second attempt took the Royal Hunt Cup. There is, however, a story in connection with this performance, and Sir John has told it. The worthy baronet says:—"The day before Hopbloom won the Royal Hunt Cup I decided to run him in the Ascot Stakes, for which I unfortunately backed him. When they got to the turn the dear little boy on his back—not much bigger than a rabbit—could not hold him, and he bolted among the gorse and fell there. He wasn't much hurt and the boy was all right, but when they got him home and were picking the gorse bushes out of his legs, his trainer said, 'Mind, he'll kick you.' But I replied, 'No, he won't; he knows he's lost a lot of my coin today.' And we decided to run him in the Royal Hunt Cup, and although my money had been left in the gorse bushes on the previous day he did win on the Wednesday." Hopbloom afterwards struggled very gamely against Rosebery in the Cambridgeshire, but he was beaten by a neck, and afterwards sold to the Duke of Montrose, to whom he was serviceable.

THE HORSE WHO STOPPED TO KICK.

The most successful season Sir John Astley ever enjoyed was that of 1881, when he won £17,000 in stakes alone. This was largely contributed to by the best horse he ever owned, the curious-tempered Peter, who was really a splendid animal; and it is to be regretted that he has been sold to the foreign buyer. In 1881, Peter carried off the Royal Hunt Cup with 9st. 3lb. in the saddle, and two days later he actually won the Hardwicke Stakes by eight lengths, giving no less than two stones to Geologist. Both Peter and the late Fred Archer were accorded quite an ovation for this memorable victory. Next month Peter cantered away with the Bunbury Stakes at Newmarket. During this same season Sir John was credited with the Chester Cup through Windsor, the dam of Windgall. He also had in his stable Corkey Rowell, Medicus, Candahar, and Charonel. The last named, who was one-eyed, was a habitual winner at Epsom. He was a great favourite with the baronet, for he could climb the Epsom hill like a deer. However, Peter was his most beloved animal. Everybody, whether taking a deep interest in the Turf or not, knows Peter—the horse who stopped to kick in the Royal Hunt Cup and then won the race by three-quarters of a length from Lord Bradford's Sword Dance, who was three lengths in advance of the Duke of Beaufort's Petronel. Peter was the great son of a great horse—Hermit. Like Hopbloom, Peter lost on the Tuesday at Ascot, and won on the Wednesday. Sir John Astley, talking of him, said: "He would have been the best horse in the world but he would stop to kick." Yes, he did this in the Royal Hunt Cup and won, after being left a long way. Sir George Chetwynd, in his reminiscences, expresses a very high opinion of Peter, who was purchased by Sir John from the late General Peel. Shortly after 1881 Dame Fortune was not kind to Sir John, who in a year or two sold his stud, and is now classed amongst the members of the Jockey Club who do intense interest in the Turf. The figure of "The Mate" is very familiar on our courses, and it is very rare indeed that one stumbles up against him without seeing a cigar between his teeth. He is concerned in the management of Hamilton Park and other race meetings.

A FEW ANECDOTES.

Sir John Astley has been seen in the saddle on some few occasions. At the Newmarket July Meeting of 1879, there was a match for £500, owners up, between Sir John Astley's Drumhead and Mr. C. Alexander's Brigilia. The former scaled 16st. 6lbs., and the latter 16st. Despite this, Drumhead won in a canter, and his owner matched him against Mr. Gretton's Solomon, with Mr. Bevill in the saddle. However, Drumhead broke down, and considering the avoirdupois of his rider it is hardly to be wondered at. An anecdote is told concerning Sir John and Plunger Walton in the baronet's successful year of 1881. The Yankee, having in all probability "pumped" the jockey, plunged in his usual reckless style on one of Sir John's horses, so that when "The Mate" endeavoured to invest money on his candidate he was offered absurd odds. He was not long in discovering who had got the best of the market, and he thereupon cantered down to the starting-post, and had a talk with his jockey. The horse did not win that race. A few years ago "Jolly Sir John" distinguished himself by promptly catching and punishing on the spot a thief who endeavoured to steal his watch in the enclosures at Epsom. He did not trouble to hand the felon over to the police, but he chastised him then and there. The companions of the light-fingered gentleman told him he was a "mug to try and take on a cove like Sir John."

HOW SIR JOHN TURNED CABMAN.

Sir John Astley once addressed a meeting of the London Cabmen's Society. He gave the Jehus of the Metropolis plenty, although naturally he said he had come across a crooked one or two and an odd dummy. Still he preferred riding in a cab to riding on a bush like a bird, or travelling in the underground railway like a rabbit. "Then," said Sir John, "I will tell you how I took to driving a cab. I was late that morning coming home from the club. In Piccadilly there was only one cab on the rank, and no cabman was on the box, for he was asleep inside. I gave him the "view holloa," but it did not wake him, and I shook the shafts, but with the same result. So I took the nosebag off the horse, got up on the cab, and drove my friend along to my house—not the door, you wouldn't, would you? I left a shilling beside the man, put the nosebag on again, and then from a window in the house, watched; but the man seemed as comfortable there as he had been in Piccadilly, and he may be there still." This is just the sort of thing that Sir John would delight in. He has sat in Parliament, he was the patron of Weston, Rowell, "Blower" Brown, Corkey, and other famous pedestrians, and he is a thoroughly hearty supporter of the noble art of attack and defence with fists. I am looking forward for "Jolly Sir John's" book.

On the Saturday preceding the Monday on which the new and more stringent divorce law began to take effect in Denver, U.S.A., the County Clerk was kept busy filing suits for those who were anxious to have their cases tried by the old law. Thirty-five suitors succeeded in filing their suits, and when the office closed at noon, there were many attorneys still in waiting, hoping to get their applications attended to. The new law insists on personal service in all cases, whereas publication in newspapers had previously been considered sufficient notice to the other party in the suit, with the result that many a husband or wife had been divorced without knowing anything about it. All cases are henceforth to be heard by jury, and suit must be in the county where either plaintiff or defendant (as they are termed in America) resides. This ends the practice of filing complaints in one of the small and distant counties and rushing the case through without giving fair opportunities for the defence. In cases of proved collusion the suit will be dismissed, and all the costs will fall upon the husband, who will be imprisoned in default of paying them. Neither party can re-marry within a year from the date of the divorce being granted, the Judge having power to reopen any case and set aside the decree within twelve months after the decision of the Court.

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

The following is the list of business to be brought forward at a meeting of the Council of the Governor of Bombay for Making Laws and Regulations, to be held in the Council Hall, Poona, to-morrow:—

I.—Questions put by the Honourable Mr. Javerilal Umiashanker Yajnik:—

(1) Have any rules been framed by Government, pending the completion of the promised survey of villages within a radius of eight miles of Bombay, for the levy of fines under Section 65 of the Bombay Land Revenue Code, and do these rules contemplate the levy of fine only on land actually built upon or also on the unbuilt portion included in the compound of such a building, and what is the amount of fine leviable at present?

(2) Has the attention of Government been drawn to the fact that in notifications issued to rayats, prior to the introduction of revised rates in a taluka or group or groups of villages, inviting objections to enhancements proposed thereunder, only the existing and proposed maximum rates are announced and that the rayats concerned are not thereby given a fair opportunity to be heard as to enhancements on their holdings contemplated by Government? and if so, whether it is the intention of Government, in issuing such notifications in future, to place the rayats in a position to know what the enhancements on their individual holdings are so as to enable them to make a sensible or reasonable representation to Government on the subject?

Questions put by the Honourable Mr. Vishnu Raghunath Natu:—

(1) What are the terms of the agreement made by Government with the Gokak Mills Company in respect of the supply of water from the Dhupdal storage works to the said Mills, and when does the term of the agreement expire?

(2) Is the price of water charged to the Gokak Mills the same as that charged to the rayats who use the Gokak Canal water for the irrigation of their fields, and does Government intend to raise the water rates as suggested in the Irrigation Revenue Report for 1891-92? (P. 56, paragraph 24.)

Questions put by the Honourable Mr. Chimanlal Harilal Setalvad:—

(1) What is the total number of whole-time teachers (1) in the Local Board primary schools controlled and managed by the Government Educational Department and (2) in the Municipal primary schools respectively, in the Northern Division, and what is the number of those out of such teachers whose salaries are less than Rs. 5 per mensem? What are the corresponding figures for the Central and Southern Divisions, respectively, and for Sind? What educational test is insisted upon in employing such teachers and what is the minimum salary given in the Revenue and other Departments of the State to persons who have passed similar tests? Will Government take measures to fix a reasonable minimum salary for teachers in primary schools and do away with the starvation salaries above referred to?

(2) Is there any truth in the statements made in the "Gujarati" of the 9th of July, 1893, and in subsequent issues of the same paper to the effect that Mr. Bhanushankar Naranshankar Dave, an Assisant Master in the Surat High School, and a member of the Surat Municipality, has been transferred to Nadiad and his salary reduced by Rs. 15 per mensem for his having taken a prominent part in the agitation against the imposition of a housetax by the Surat Municipality? Have Government perused the correspondence that is said to have passed between the Collector of Surat, the Educational Inspector, N.D. and Director of Public Instruction about Mr. Bhanushankar's reduction, and how far are the statements made in the issues of the "Gujarati" above referred to, as to the contents of that correspondence, correct?

(3) Have Government read the letter that has appeared in the issue of the "Times of India" of 1st August, 1893, under the signature of Dr. M. G. Deshmukh, regarding the working of the Chemical Analyser's Department and have Government made any enquires with a view to ascertain how far the allegations made in the said letter against the said Department are correct? If no enquiry has been made about the matter, do Government intend making any such enquiry?

Questions put by the Honourable Mr. Mahadeo Govind Ranade:—

(1) In reference to the newly sanctioned scheme of exchange compensation allowances to be paid to the European and Eurasian officers of Government, has any approximate estimate been made of the probable or maximum amount of such compensation which will be monthly payable to the officers concerned, in this Presidency, and whether this additional charge is to be met out of the Provincial assigned revenues in cases where the salaries of the officers are chargeable to the Provincial Account?

(2) What progress, if any, has been made during the last ten years in the way of giving fuller effect to the policy of Government to encourage, as far as possible, the purchase of articles of local manufactures in substitution of those imported from Europe, not only in the Stationery, but also in the Public Works, Police, Medical and other Departments, and what has been the extent, if any, of the economies thereby ensured from year to year since 1884?

II.—Papers to be presented to the Council:—

(1) Statement showing the Receipts and Charges of the Province of Sind for the year 1892-93.

(2) Second Report of the Select Committee appointed to consider Bill No. I of 1893, a Bill to further amend the law relating to the Municipal Government of the City of Bombay.

III.—Bills and orders of the day:—

(1) A Bill to further amend the law relating to the Municipal Government of the City of Bombay—Second Reading.

Amedments to be proposed on the consideration in detail of bill No. 1 of 1893, a bill to further amend the law relating to the Municipal Government of the City of Bombay.

1.—The Honourable Khan Bahadur Dorabji Pudumji will propose the following amendment in Bill No. 1 of 1893, a Bill to further amend the law relating to the Municipal government of the City of Bombay:—

(1) In section 4 to substitute the following for clause (1):—

Surplus moneys at the credit of the Municipal Fund which are not required for current charges may, from time to time, be deposited in the Bank of Bombay or in any other Indian Bank entrusted by the Local Governments or the Government of India with the charge of their own cash balances, or be invested in public securities or advanced as loans on the security of its own Municipal bonds or of public securities on such terms as may be previously determined by the Corporation.

2.—The Honourable Mr. Chimanlal Harilal Setalvad will propose the following amendment in Bill No. 1 of 1893, a Bill to further amend the law relating to the Municipal government of the City of Bombay:—

(1) In Section 4 to substitute the following for sub-section (1):—

Surplus moneys at the credit of the Municipal Fund which are not required for current charges may, from time to time, be deposited with the Bank of Bombay or such other Bank or Banks as may, subject to the approval of the Corporation, be selected by the Standing Committee, or be invested in public securities or such other securities as may, subject to the like approval, be selected by the Standing Committee.

3.—The Honourable Mr Javerilal Umiashankar Yajnik will propose the following amendments in Bill No 1 of 1893, a Bill to further amend the law relating to the Municipal government of the City of Bombay:—

(1) In sub-section 1, section 4, line 59, to insert the words "or without interest" between the words "interest" and "in the Bank of Bombay."

(2) In Section 4,
to omit sub-section (2).

(3) In the event of sub-section 2, of section 4, being retained, to omit sub-section (4).

An up-country contemporary has the following amusing paragraph, said to have emanated from Simla:—"Mrs. A. (*sweetly*)—I wish, dear, you would show me how to do my hair like yours. It looks so out of the common you know. Mrs. B. (*more sweetly*)—Oh certainly, love. Send it over to me to-morrow morning, and I'll send it back ready done up."

Is "slumming" played out? An East-end clergyman, the Hon. and Rev. James Adderley, answers both "yes" and "no" to this question in an article on the subject in "The English Illustrated Magazine." Fashionable people who went down to the East-end a few years ago and declared that there was no squalor there because they found the Whitechapel-road to be a fine broad thoroughfare, have long since given themselves up to more congenial amusements. There remain, however, the earnest workers, and these have increased and are increasing in numbers. In one parish about twenty or thirty years ago there were 70,000 people with one clergyman to look after them. Now there are thirty clergy and some twelve churches in the same area. As for the philanthropic agencies, they seem almost numberless. While testifying to what has been done by Churchmen, Mr. Adderley pays an ungrudging tribute to the good work of Nonconformists. Dr. Barnardo's work, he says, stands alone, and he believes it to be most thorough and good. "As far as my experience goes," he declares, "no destitute child is ever refused admission to his Homes, and when in them a new era of hope and happiness is opened to the poor waif and stray. The gigantic nature of the work can best be understood by the following statistics. There are fifty distinct institutions; nearly 22,000 boys and girls have been removed from bad surroundings in 27 years; nearly 5,000 cases are now being dealt with, and fresh ones are admitted at the rate of 40 to 60 a week."

LOYAL CITIZENS REWARDED.

LORD HARRIS PERFORMS A GRACEFUL ACT.

At all times of trouble and danger in every country, there are those who emerge from the ordinary paths of daily life and display an amount of courage and presence of mind which goes far to avert disaster. History has taught us to expect bravery and self-abnegation from our soldiers and police, whether British or Native, and whilst nothing can be more gratifying than proof from time to time that our confidence is not misplaced, yet their deeds of valour must be looked at in a different light to those of the everyday citizen, who, instead of shutting his house-door in time of danger, comes forward and uses such influence as he possesses in controlling the lawless tendencies of others. The recent riots in Bombay have shown that there are very many Hindus and Mahomedans in this city who are not afraid to tell their brethren that they do wrong in allowing fanatical passions to gain the upper hand, and whilst imperilling life and property do no good either to themselves or the religion they profess. In both communities there were found men whose assistance to the police at the outbreak of the recent riots was, as Mr. Vincent has truly said, invaluable. They risked their lives and limbs, and ran the risk of incurring the momentary illwill of their people in dissuading them from acts of violence. If it had not been for such men some thousands of uneducated Mahomedans, Ghatis, Waideshi Marathas, and Seedees might have got beyond control, and have in all probability further swelled the horde of rioters and have led to prolonged disturbances. Undoubtedly the work of the police was greatly simplified by this useful co-operation, and it was only fitting that his Excellency the Governor should have called together such men, and have publicly thanked them and presented them with some token of the Sirkar's grateful recognition of such services. Precedent or no precedent for such an action, his Excellency displayed that practical good sense which has distinguished his actions during the time he has been Governor of this Presidency in taking that course. He has done something to add to the ties which bind the people of this country to its rulers, and taken one of the most effective steps to insure peace for the future. His Excellency arrived at the Secretariat at eight o'clock yesterday morning. The Commissioner of Police, Mr. Vincent, Mr. H. A. Acworth, the Municipal Commissioner, Mr. Edgerley, the Governor's Private Secretary and Syedduila Khan, A.-D.-C., and Sirdar Abdulally were present. Amongst the Mahomedan gentlemen presented by the Police Commissioner, who told his Excellency of the actions of each as he was presented, were Haji Jan Mahomed Joosub, Cassum Haji Nutha, Mukhi Cassum Moosa, Haji Oomer Jamal. Her

command. Most of these refrained from joining in the riot. He provided the police and the soldiers with refreshment, and also supplied food to the Mahomedan as well as the Hindu prisoners.

Mr. Mukhi Kassum Moosa is the manager to his Highness the Aga Sultan Mahomedshah's estate, and exercises much influence amongst the Mahomedans. He tried to pacify the Mahomedans, and dissuaded many from joining in the riots by impressing on them the disastrous consequences of fighting with the Hindus and the police. He gave shelter to the military and the police.

Kadurbhoy Karimji is a Bora merchant, and has a shop at the Crawford Markets. He protected many Hindu families by giving them refuge in his house, and restrained other Boras from fighting with the Hindus.

Rehmanbhoy is a fruit-dealer. He used his influence to induce the shop-keepers to open their shops, and protected many Hindu shop-keepers and labourers.

Wayaji Hanmantrao Bohede, Raoji Kashiba, Rakhmaji Shivram Powle, and Namaji Bhiwaji Oute are large owners of carts. They are all well-to-do Marathas, and hold great sway over the cart-drivers. They dissuaded the cart-drivers and the dock-labourers from joining in the strike. They plied their carts freely, and gave every assistance and information to the police.

Mr. Oomer Jamal placed all his carriages and horses at the disposal of the police, and restrained many Mahomedans by expostulation or inducement from rioting. He gave shelter and food to the police and the military.

The Seedee Kings and Queen held in check their community which would have proved a great danger had its members joined the rioters.

A Mahomedan gentleman in reply to his Excellency said: May it please your Excellency,—We hope that such an occurrence will not take place again. Hindus and Mahomedans will hereafter act like brethren, and we beg to offer our best thanks to your Excellency for having invited us here to-day, and having spoken to us in this manner. We also take this opportunity of thanking the Police Commissioner for protecting both Mahomedans and Hindus in this time of trouble also the Sirkar, Mr. Acworth, General Budgen, Mr. Campbell, and Mr. Brewin, and Mr. MacDermott. We are extremely obliged for the trouble they have taken on our behalf. We were not able to do as much as we should have liked to have done, and it is very kind of the Sirkar to have shown us so much kindness. The Koran teaches that we should always assist the just Sirkar.

One gentleman then stepped forward and said: His Highness Aga Khan had directed all the Khojas to keep the peace, and not to join the riots.

HONOUR TO THE POLICE.

The native gentlemen having retired from the chamber, his Excellency was next introduced to the Superintendents of the Police Force by the Commissioner, Mr. Vincent. There were present Superintendents Sweeney, McDermott, Ingram, Grennan, Cobb, and Nolan, also Sirdar Khan Bahadur Abdul Ali Khan, and Inspector Morar Rao. The Acting Assistant Commissioner Mr. Crummy, Superintendent Brewin, and Superintendent Jones were unavoidably absent on duty. The Commissioner spoke to his Excellency in the most praiseworthy terms of the action of the police throughout the riots. He dwelt upon the fact they had not spared themselves in any way, and had sacrificed all rest for many days and nights. It was, indeed, a pleasant sight to see their chief, who himself had done noble work, speaking so well of the men under him, and he wound up his few remarks by paying the Superintendents the greatest possible compliment. He said, "I am very grateful for their assistance."

His Excellency, having been personally introduced to each Superintendent, said: Superintendents,—I think it is not only the Commissioner and the Government who is grateful to you, but also the City of Bombay, for I can quite understand that but for your indefatigable attention to your duties the riots might have assumed even worse dimensions than they did. I am extremely sorry that such abnormal stress should have been laid upon you, and I trust it will not injuriously affect your health in any way. A stress like the one you have passed through, however, is a serious matter. I trust we shall soon be able to diminish the calls made upon you by an increase of the police, which I am glad to say has been sanctioned by the Secretary of State after a great deal of argument. I have been here now three and-a-half years, and the subject came up when I first arrived. It has taken that time to get the increase. The Bombay Government has been doing its best, sticking steadily to its point, and has at last succeeded. It will relieve you of the heavy stress of work thrown upon you. As I have said the town and city of Bombay ought to be, and I am sure is, from the few letters that have appeared in the Press, grateful to you for the protection you secured for the quiet and orderly part of the population, and also from the fact that there is a most satisfactory absence of recrimination or suggestion that the police exceeded their duty. You know, for you are sensible men, there is often a swinging back of the pendulum. There is a great deal of interest in and enthusiasm for the powers brought to bear by the police, but there is often a swinging back of the pendulum, and a charge that too much force has been used. I do not see a sign of that. I have asked gentlemen of all races in Bombay and in all classes of society what their opinion is as to the way in which the police and the military did their duty, and the opinion is unanimous that the force they used to suppress the agitation was used with the utmost good temper and moderation. I don't think it possible to pay you a greater compliment, and I am happy to have the opportunity of telling you what the opinion is, not only of Government but of all classes of society, that you not only did your duty, but did it in the most temperate and moderate manner. For that the Government is extremely grateful to you. What I have said to the Superintendents applies equally to Sirdar Khan Bahadur Abdool Ali Khan, and Inspector Morar Rao

THE GOVERNOR AND THE HEADS OF COMMUNITIES.

At the termination of these interesting ceremonies, his Excellency had a private interview with the heads of communities he had called together. The gentlemen asked to be present were:—

The Hon. Mr. Fazalbhoy Visram, Messrs. Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy, Amirudin Tyebjee, Haji Jan Mahomed Joosub, Kassum Haji Mitha, Haji Oomer Jamal, Mukhi Kassum Moosa, Kadurbhoy Karimbhoy, Rehmanbhoy, Haji Sabu Siddick, Haji Suleman Abdul Vahid, Haji Hassum Noorani, Haji Ibrahim Haji Ahmed Patell, Haji Kassum Jussub, Mookhi Ladack Yajee, Ismalji Kurva, Fazalbhoy Heptulla, Isuf Mahomed Suleman, Dawoodbhoy Moosabhoy, Shaik Ahmed Dulve, Molvi Abdool Kadar Jitakar, Aga Abdul Hossain Shirazee, Mirza Hossain Khan, and Mahomed Hossain Hakim.

Messrs. Vijbhookhandaas Atmaram, Damodar Thackersey Mooljee, Chatoorbhooj Morarji, Kurrumsey Damjee, Jamnadas Nursey Khatao, Gokuldass Madhavji, Devdatt Danee, Thakersey Nundlal, Bhagvandil Khiamull, Jaya Karadi Lingu, Ellappa Balaram, Narayan Moghajee Lokhande, Sadashiv Pandurung Kelkar, Rugunath Babajee Malup, Babajee Gopal Engineer, Mahamahopdhyays Nilkunth, Vithoba Shashtri, Bhimacharia Zalkiker, Janardhan Hirajee Pitale, Kooshava Chapajee Kale, Dhondiba Krishnajee Meher, Mams havat Bhujshavat Acbriker, and Vundravandas Purshotumdas.

CORDIAL RECEPTION IN THE NATIVE TOWN.

Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Harris, accompanied by Captain Stockdale, A.-D.-C., again visited the places, which were the scenes of the disturbances a fortnight ago. Their Excellencies started from the Secretariat in a Government House carriage, at 11 o'clock. Mr. Vincent, Commissioner of Police, rode in front of the Government House carriage, while Sirdar Mir Abdulally followed his Excellency the Governor in a carriage-and-pair. Russaldar Syedullakhan, Native A.-D.-C. to his Excellency, also followed in another carriage. Great enthusiasm prevailed amongst the native communities when his Excellency's carriage passed through the native streets, and as a demonstration for their gratitude to their Excellencies, the Hindus as well as the Mahomedans, threw showers of flowers on Lord and Lady Harris. Large crowds of Mahomedans and Hindus had gathered on the roads by which the carriage of his Excellency passed and at several places, the carriage was stopped by the Mahomedans and the Hindus at their respective quarters for the purpose of adorning Lord and Lady Harris with huge garlands as a token of the appreciation of his Excellency's efforts to restore confidence amongst the people, and to bring about a lasting establishment of peace and harmony between the communities. Superb bouquets were also presented to their Excellencies by both the Mahomedans and the Hindus, and they demonstrated the popularity and esteem in which his Excellency is held, by following the Government House carriage to the end of the streets and throwing flowers and bouquets into his Excellency's carriage, which was literally filled to overflowing by the floral offerings. Their Excellencies were much gratified with the way in which the Mahomedans and the Hindus were freely mixing with each other. A Borah gentleman first presented garlands and bouquets to their Excellencies near the Crawford Market. Thence Lord Harris proceeded to the Cloth Markets, via Juma Musjid, and thence to Marwaree Bazaar, where several Hindus and Mahomedans made similar floral presentations to their Excellencies. They then drove past Pydhownee, Bhendy Bazaar, and came to Null Bazaar, where Mr. Mukhi Cassumbhoy Moosa, manager to his Highness Aga Sultan Mahomedshah, stopped the carriage and presented garlands, and superb bouquets to their Excellencies. The party drove to Falkland Road, Duncan Road, and Bellasis Road, and again arrived at Pydhownee and thence proceeded to the Jakeria Musjid, where Mr. Haji Jan Mahomed Joosab presented them with bouquets and flowers. Memonwada Street was crowded with both Mahomedans and Hindus, so much so that it took several minutes to pass through. Their Excellencies received similar honour at the Furniture Bazaar, near Mr. Dewji Kanji's shop. The Hindu and Mahomedan women and children who were standing in their windows threw showers of flowers in his excellency's carriage. The scene was a most striking one throughout the whole drive. Enthusiasm and loyalty seemed to be at its highest amongst both communities, and it was difficult to think that only a few days ago it took thousands of armed men to keep in check the terrible spirit of destruction that had broken out. The end of the tragedy is a more pleasant one than could have been expected, the mad blood-thirsty fit has been subdued, and Bombay was yesterday wreathed in smiles and toying with flowers.

PRELIMINARY MEETING OF THE HINDU AND MAHOMEDAN LEADERS.

A meeting of about fifty leading members of the Hindu and Mahomedan communities was held yesterday evening at the residence of Mr. Varjiwandas Madhavdas, for the purpose of drawing up necessary resolutions which will be submitted to a general meeting to be held early next month, to bring about a reconciliation between the two communities. The following gentlemen were present on the occasion. Mr. Varjiwandass, Madhavdass, the Hon'ble. Mr. Zaverilal U. Yajnik the Hon. Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram; Messrs. Bhaishunker Nunabhoy; Amirudin Tyebji; Dr. Balchandra Krishna; Messrs. Narayan Gunesh Chandavarker; Tribhowandass Varjiwandass; Jagmohandass Varjiwandass; Shamrao Pandurang; Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy; Currimbhoy Ibrahim; Vasunji Khimji; Vandravandass Purshotamdass; Jugmohandass Vandravandass; Damodur Thakersey Muljee; Dawovadbhoy Musabhai; Dhuramsey Morarji Gokaldass; Devdant Dani; Luxmidas Khimji; Daji Abaji Khare; Jaya Karadi Lingu; Cassum Mith Haji; Haji Cassam Haji Goosab; Dawoodbhoy Ibrahim Allaba Balaram; Janmahomed Joosab; Ghellabhoy Haridass; Vijbhookhandass Atmaram; Panalal Punamchand; Fatehali Shaik Adam; and Shaik Adam Esubhoy.

Mr. Vincent, the Commissioner of Police, was also present and he was loudly cheered as he entered the room.

The Chairman briefly stated the reasons for convening the meeting and in doing so expressed his heart-felt regret at the recent occurrences in which several of the innocent members of both the communities lost their lives and otherwise suffered. The Hindus and the Mahomedans had always lived in harmony with each other, and as far as their dealings were concerned the one community could not do without the other. They must now forget what had recently occurred and extend to each other the right hand of fellowship, thereby showing to the world that the two communities were again friends and were ready and willing to assist each other in everything that conduced to the welfare and well being of both communities. He took that opportunity to give expression to his view, which he ventured to believe was also the view of that meeting, that their best thanks were due to Mr. Vincent—(loud applause)—who by his heroic courage, ability, tack and judgment, was instrumental in putting down the riots (Renewed applause). The meeting would have to appoint a committee, who would take steps for the convening of the general meeting, at which, he was glad to be able to state that his Excellency the Governor had kindly consented to preside. (Applause).

Mr Ghellabhoy Harridass observed that it would be necessary to frame certain resolutions for the purpose of being submitted to the general meeting. He proposed that a committee of the following gentlemen be appointed to frame those resolutions, and to take other necessary steps for the convening of the general meeting:—Mr Varjiwandass Madhawdass; the Hon. Mr Javerilal Umiashunker Yajnik; the Hon Mr Fazulbhoy Visram; Messrs Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy; N. G. Chandavarker; Jan Mahomed Joosab; Karimbhoy Ibrain; Daji Abaji Khare; Bhaishunker Nanabhoy; Fatehali Shaik Amed; Amirudin Tyebji and Dr Bhalchandra Krishna.

The Hon. Mr. Fazalbhoy Visram seconded and Mr. Bhaishunker supported the proposition which was agreed to.

Mr. Fatehali Shaik Amed in addressing the meeting said, they had not assembled there to find out the reason or the origin of the riots; but they could not ignore the fact that they were due to the Prabhas Patan meetings held in Bombay, the object of which was misunderstood by the Mahomedans of the lower classes. As no funds had yet been collected by the Prabhas Patan committees, he might throw out a suggestion that the Committes formed in Bombay by both the communities should at once be dissolved because he was strongly of opinion that if they did that it would greatly facilitate their efforts in the direction of reconciliation. But the Hindus and Mahomedas must show that they reposed implicit trust and confidence in the Junaghadh State and in the Hon. Mr. P. M. Mehta, the Judicial Commissioner of that place, who would no doubt see that impartial justice was dealt out to the prisones, whoever they were. (Loud applause).

The Chairman said that although no money had been collected the subscribers were ready and willing to pay when asked.

Mr. Hajee Suleman Vyadina, then made a few observations in the course of which he said, that something must be done to prevent the native press from publishing false, highly exaggerated and coloured reports of incidents connected with the recent disturbances. The reports as given by them tended to embitter and exasperate feelings of the two communities. It would be better if Government were to take steps to prevent them from publishing such reports which were productive of great mischief.

On the motion of the Hon. Mr. Javerilal seconded by Mr. Amerudin Tyebji it was resolved to convene the general meeting on Wednesday the 6th proximo.

Mr. Bhaishanker Nanabhai, in proposing a vote of thanks to Mr. Vincent, the Acting Commissioner of Police, said, that they were obliged to Mr. Vincent not only for his kind presence at the meeting, but also for the protection he gave to both the communities during the riots. He observed that both the communities should also express their heartfelt gratitude to his Excellency the Governor who had done so much towards their reconciliation and who had kindly consented to take the chair at the general meeting (Loud applause).

On the motion of the chairman, a vote of thanks was also accorded to Mr. Ghellabhai Haridas for the trouble he had taken in convening that meeting.

A vote of thanks to the chairman terminated the proceedings.

HORSE-RACING, cock-fighting, cards have all borne their part in the dissipation of ancestral acres but the most eccentric mode which ever came to my knowledge was that adopted by the bearer of an historic name in the west of England some 60 years ago. Squire Western and a kindred spirit having put their two bottles of port apiece safely under their belts one wet afternoon, took to racing snails along the dining-room table for £1,000 a side. Snail-racing is a pastime which affords ample time for gambling, and by the time half the journey had been compassed the stakes and bets amounted to no less than £13,000. Squire Western's snail was at this point leading by its horns, but the squire, dissatisfied with its progress, thought to help it on by placing the red-hot end of his cigar against its shell. The result was analogous to Fred Archer's application of the spur to Peter in the Royal Hunt Cup; the snail "curled up" (literally), and refused to try, leaving the opposing champion to romp in alone.

CRICKET.

PRESIDENCY *VS.* PARSEES.

THE fact that only an hour and a-half's play was possible on the first day, made it almost a foregone conclusion that unless this great match was prolonged for three days it could not result definitely. The prolongation we suggested yesterday was found to be impracticable owing to the previous engagements of the players engaged. But despite this foreknowledge the incidents and accidents caused intense interest and excitement to the finish. Yesterday proved almost an ideal cricket-day, and the audience was in consequence enormously large, and from a Parsee point of view decidedly enthusiastic. There must have been from ten to fifteen thousand persons present during the afternoon. The Parsees, of course, predominated, but the Europeans mustered strong, and their Excellencies Lord and Lady Harris again witnessed most of the proceedings. The copious rain which fell on Monday, and early yesterday morning, played havoc with the ground, and from start to finish it proved a bowlers' match. At the best of times the wicket was difficult, and as the bowling on both sides was a cut above what we are used to in Bombay, it is little wonder that batsmen with reputations failed to come off. The fair promise which the Presidency batsmen gave during the short time of play on Monday was sadly belied yesterday morning. Writer, the best bowler the Parsees have perhaps ever produced, was invincible, and Sprott, Barton, Wilkins, and Johnson, to the utter dismay of the Presidency partisans, were simply beaten by him. Sprott's wicket fell at 72, five runs only being added to the overnight score; three of the best wickets then fell in rapid succession to Writer, whom the wicket suited to a nicety. The case looked desperate for the Presidency, and had it not been for the cool determination of Grieg, it is a question whether the European score would have reached 90. His batting was excellent and attractive, and none of the Parsee bowlers could instil any fear in him. He lost his wicket through a very smart piece of fielding on the part of Cooper, the Parsee wicket-keeper; it was so near a thing that many of the spectators believed that there was a doubt, of which the umpire had given the fielders the benefit. After he went there was no stand made, and the tail did not discover a batsman with perhaps the single exception of Smallwood, who could live against the bowling. The Parsees disposed of a strong batting eleven for the paltry total of 94, of which four batsmen claimed 65 out of 81 made from the bat. No word but superb can qualify the out cricket of the Zoroastrians and Writer's analysis of 7 wickets for 37 runs was highly creditable, even admitting that the wicket played in his favour. The collapse of the Europeans was a big surprise, but the batting performance of the Parsees fairly thunderstruck their partisans, who believed that no team that had yet represented them was so strong in this important department of the game. Only three men got double figures, and of these Patel, a colt, was really the only one who played good cricket. His display is specially worthy of praise as he combines science with pluck. Machliwalla had a short and merry life, and scored a very fine 6, by hitting a half-volley from Sinclair clean over the boundary. Gagrat and Bapasola failed miserably. The demon bowler for the Presidency was Sinclair, the Repton boy, who bowled with great judgment, getting plenty of spin on the ball and varying his pace in a most puzzling manner. He accounted for the best batsmen in the eleven. Raikes also bowled with success, but Barton of whom so much was expected, was far from being a terror to his opponents, who punished him without mercy. Neither Clark nor Greig were tried in the first innings. The Presidency began their second venture with an advantage of 26 runs on the first hand, but they did not make much use of their lead. Troup and Trask, who did so well (the previous day failed against Writer; and Machliwalla bowled with great success [illegible] his usual brilliancy, and [illegible] individual innings of the match—32. The excellence of his batting reached a very high standard in both innings, and he deserves well of his side for the consistent manner in which he performed. His exhibition in this match stamps him as one of the finest batsmen in India. That once great bat, A. D. Wilkins, earned a pair of spectacles, and Barton and Sprott again failed to come off. When the score was 65 for 7 wickets, which put the Presidency 91 runs on, Raikes very sportingly declared the innings closed, and giving the Parsees an hour to make 92 runs, and made it possible for the match to be won or lost. But the Parsees did not rise to the occasion, and made no attempt to prevent the draw; in fact, some of the batsmen who did appear at the wickets did all they could to lose time by the fussy way in which they repeatedly took the centre and beat the wicket. We must make an exception in favour of R. E. Mody, who played a fine free game. When time was called the Parsees had lost five wickets for 44 runs, which, as the case went, made the "draw" fairly even. One of the accidents of the game was the "no-balling" of Mody for throwing. The Parsee crowd showed execrable taste in hooting the umpire, Captain Benson, who really did no more than his duty. It was taking it all round a good and exciting game, and the pity of it is that it could not be played out to a definite issue. The following are the details:—

Play was resumed punctually at 11 and Greig and Sprott the not-outs overnight faced Gagrat and Writer. Gagrat put up a maiden and Writer followed suit. Gagrat's second was also a maiden. Greig put away Writer to leg for three, and that caused 70 to be put up. When the score reached 72 Sprott drove Writer straight into the hand of the bowler, (72-3-3). Wilkins filled the vacancy, but before any more could be done he hit the wicket while playing Writer (72-4-0). Johnson was the next man in, and was disposed of for 0 by Writer who was bowling remarkably well (72-5-0). Barton partnered Greig but was clean-bowled, and returned to the pavilion without contributing anything to his side, (72-6-0). Smallwood joined Greig, and began with a double, he secured another couple and Greig followed suit. Some good placings secured the requisite number to telegraph 80, and Bapasola relieved Gagrat at the Pavilion end. Ten more were soon secured, and 90 was hoisted when Greig was very cleverly stumped by Cooper, while playing Writer (91-7-23). Smallwood's middle stump was sent flying by Bapasola, (91-8-10). Raikes in place of Greig and Clark in place of Smallwood made a little stand, Clark being stumped, (94-9-3). Sinclair was the last man in at the wicket, and the Presidency captain was caught off Bapasola on mid by Patel before the score was raised from 94. The Presidency's first innings terminated with a total of 94.

The Parsees opened their first innings with Cooper and Kanga, bowling being entrusted to Barton and Sinclair. Cooper secured a couple from Barton and Kanga obtained three from Sinclair. The Parsee captain was then caught out at cover-point, off the last-named bowler (5-1-2). Gagrat, the Parsee champion, partnered Kanga, who out Barton for one and Sinclair for three. Gagrat gave a chance, but the bowler who had to run some distance only managed to touch the ball but could not hold it. Kanga sent Barton to long twice for three and two, respectively. Sinclair clean-bowled Gagrat (11-2-0). Mistry partnered Kanga who pulled Barton for three, Mistry got a single from Sinclair. The score reached 17 and Raikes relieved Barton, and this change proved effective, who put up a maiden with a wicket, Kanga being caught at the wicket (17-3-14). Bapasola partnered Mistry, and some fast scoring was expected, but before the new comer could open his account with the scorer he was clean-bowled by Sinclair, who now put up a maiden with a wicket (18-4-0). He repeated the same thing in the next over when Mistry was caught on the mid (23-5-6). Mody joined Daruwala and after some slow play two more were added to the score, and Mody was nicely caught at the point by Wilkins (25-6-2). Patel and Daruwala were now together, and the former hit Barton to leg for a couple, while Daruwalla opened his account with a single. Rain interfered but soon stopped, and play being resumed after a few minutes' interval, Patel began with a three on the square. Barton was again relieved by Raikes, and in the next over Patel drove Sinclair to off, it was nearly a boundary hit but Greig stoppedit, and returned it quickly, though he slipped. The players tried to make four, but the fourth was a very risky one, and Daruwalla had to pay the penalty for it. He was given run out (36-7-1). Machliwalla partnered Patel, and made one when play was adjourned for lunch.

After lunch play was resumed at 2-30, Patel and Machliwalla facing Raikes and Sinclair. Raikes bowled a maiden, and Machliwalla secured a double and a single from Sinclair, thus 40 was hoisted. Patel hit the same bowler for a couple and three while Machliwalla made the most sensational hit of the day, sending Sinclair over the boundary for 6. Patel responded with a boundary hit on leg, and 50 was telegraphed, Raikes was again put away to square for three. Free hitting was the order of the day, and amidst loud cheers 60 was signalled on the board. Machliwalla in hitting Raikes skied it and being well judged was nicely caught by Clark (63-8-10). Engineer and Patel were together, but the former was bowled before he could add more than a couple to his side (67-9-2). Writer, the last man of the Parsees, went in, and Patel made a single. Writer gave a chance at point, it was rather hot, and Wilkins only managed to touch it with his fingures, but allowed it to drop through his hands. This did not matter much as the same player was given l-b-w, to Raikes. Patel carried out his bat for 23. The Parsees, first innings closed with 68.

The Presidency, 26 runs ahead opened their second innings at 3-20 with Troup and Trask; Writer and Bapasola were entrusted with the bowling. The first named batsman was very beautifully caught at point by Mistry off Writer (0-1-0). The vacancy caused by Troup was filled by Greig who secured two singles and a double. Trask obtained three off Writer, and from the same bowler Greig secured two on the square-leg. Bapasola put up another maiden, and Greig put away Writer on the off and Bapasola to leg for three each. His third for three was behind the bowler when Writer was bowling his fourth over. The score reached 23 when Trask skied Writer, and the bowler held it firmly (23-2-4). Sprott partnered Greig who was bringing up his score steadily, Securing a two or three frequently. Mistry was tried in place of Writer and Greig sent him to cover for three. Sprott played a careful game, but he was rather hasty playing Mistry forward when Cooper stumped him cleverly. Wilkins went in his place but was bowled the very first ball he was given (42-4-0). Johnson partnered Greig, and Mody relieved Bapasola. The Umpire, Captain Benson, gave Mody several no-balls, and Machliwalla was given his place. This change proved effective, and Greig was caught at the point. (56-5-32). Barton next went at the wickets and returned soon with only one to his credit (58-61). Smallwood filled the vacancy and brought the score to 65 when Bapasola cleverly caught Smallwood at slip, off Machliwalla.

At this stage the Presidency captain applied closure, and declared his innings closed.

The Parsees began their second innings with Kanga and Engineer having 92 to make to win; bowling being entrusted to Sinclair and Raikes, the former putting up a maiden. Raikes gave two to Kanga who was held on the point, off Raikes, (3-1-2), Machliwalla partnered Engineer and began playing a careful game. He hit Raikes behind the bowler, and Engineer managed to get a few singles, and 10 was telegraphed. Machliwalla secured a double and a single and Engineer was held on the point (14-2-5). Gagrat joined Machliwalla who put his foot on the stumps while hitting Raikes to leg. He was given hit—wicket (16-3-6). Mody joined Gagrat who was soon after caught on the cover point (17-4-2). Daruwalla filled the vacancy, and Mody managed to secure three singles, which caused twenty to be put up. Mody was playing a careful game and he and Daruwalla managed to pull up the total to 30 when the Presidency captain tried Greig in his own place. Ten more runs were secured by the Parsee players and Mody who had now piled up 18 to his credit was very cleverly stumped by Sprott when the batsmanwas trying to pullGrieg on the square. (65-5-18.), It was now 5-45 when it was arranged to draw stumps. Mody's successor was not therefore sent at the wickets, and the Parsees made a draw of the game.

The scores are:—

PRESIDENCY.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Mr H R Troup, b Writer	20	c Mistry, b Writer	0
Dr J E Trask, b Gagrat	22	c and b Writer	4
Mr J G Greig, c Cooper, b Writer	23	c Kanga, b Machliwalla	33
Mr F L Sprott, b and c Writer	3	st Cooper, b Mistry	35
Mr A D Wilkins, b Writer	0	b Mistry	0
Mr Johnson, b Writer	0	not out	10
Capt Barton, b Writer	0	c Cooper, b Machliwalla	1
Mr N G Smallwood, b Bapasola	10	c Bapasola, b Machliwalla	5
Mr E B Raikes, c Patel, b Bapasola	0	did not bat.	
Mr F G Clark, s Cooper, b Writer	3		
Mr R L Sinclair, not out	0		
Extras	13	Extras	5
Total	94	Total	65

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

1st Innings.	B.	R.	M.	W.	2nd Innings.	B.	R.	M.	W.
Mr Writer	145	27	12	7		49	28	5	0
Mr Mistry	90	16	4	0		40	9	4	2
Mr Gagrat	55	11	7	1		...	...	...	...
Mr Machliwalla	...	...	...	...		13	4	0	3
Mr Mody	...	...	...	...		10	8	0	0

* bowled four no-balls.

PARSEES.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Mr R D Cooper, c Subst, b Sinclair	2	did not bat.	
Mr D D Kanga, c Sprott, b Raikes	14	c Sub, b Raikes	2
Mr R D Gagrat, b Sinclair	0	c Troup, b Raikes	2
Mr R M Mistry, c Troup, b Sinclair	6	did not bat.	
Mr N C Bapasola, b Sinclair	0		
Mr D C Daruvala, run out	1	not out	7
Mr R E Mody, c Wilkins, b Sinclair	2	s Sprott, b Greig	18
Mr C M Patel, not out	23	did not bat.	
Mr B C Machilvala, c Clark, b Raikes	10	hit wicket, b Raikes	6
Mr K D Engineer, b Sinclair	22	c Sub, b Raikes	5
Mr D N Writer, l-b-w, b Raikes	3	did not bat.	
Extras	3	Extras	4
Total	68	Total	44

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

1st Innings.	B	R	M	W	2nd Innings.	B	R	M	W
Capt Barton	50	16	3	0		30	11	1	0
Mr R L Sinclair	90	35	5	6		35	7	2	0
Mr E B Raikes	43	14	2	3		50	17	0	4
Mr J G Greig	...	...	...	...		11	5	0	1

* bowled a no-ball meach innings.

ISLAM GYMKHANA VS, COLABA GARRISON.

A match between the above teams was played on the Islam Gymkhana ground on August 26th resulting in a win for Islam by an innings and 2 runs. The following are the scores:—

COLABA GARRISON.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Corp Careless, b Abbas	7	b Abbas	0
Pr Oakes, b Ali N Tyabjee	5	b Abbas	3
		c S C Tyabjee, b Ali N Tyabjee	0
Pr Stanhope, b Ali N Tyabjee	0		0
Gr Mason, b Ali N Tyabjee	0	b Abbas	0
Gr Spinks, b Abbas	2	c Hadi, b Abbas	5
Gr Aggot, b Ali N Tyabjee	0	b Abbas	0
Corp Charles, run out	1	b Abbas	11
Corp Boricks, b Abbas	1	b Abbas	0
Bombr Hazlegrove, c Abba, b Ali N Tyabjee	5	b Abbas	1
Gr Clinch, not out	1	not out	16
Sg Crabtree, b Abbas	5	b Abbas	3
Total	39	Total	43

ISLAM GYMKHANA.

1st Innings.	
Ibrahim Rahimtoolla, l-w-b Clinch	4
Ali N Tyabjee, c Clinch, b Boricks	25
Abba, run out	3
M Ali Reza, b Aggot	17
Sherabhan, l b w b Aggot	6
M M Ali, c Spinks, b Aggot	2
Abban, b Boricks	1
Shuffi, c Tyabjee, c and b Aggot	6
Ali S Ali, c Boricks, b Aggot	12
Hadi c Tyabjee, l-b-w, b Aggot	1
Daood N, not out	1
Total	84

BYCULLA C. C. VS. BOMBAY VETERINARY COLLEGE C. C.

A CRICKET match was played on Saturday the 26th instant on the Esplanade, between the Byculla Cricket Club and the Bombay Veterinary College Cricket Club and resulted in a victory for the former by an innings and 3 runs. The following are the scores:—

BYCULLA CRICKET CLUB.

F Smith, b Engle	3
W Mountain, b W D Silva	7
S Cowell, self out, b Engle	8
G Cowell, c W Buckel, b Garda	42
C Gewe, c Garda, b Engle	0
K Selkirk, b Garga	4
C Smith, b Engle	1
T Selkirk, b Engle	6
W Watson, not out	31
A Thomas, b Engle	5
R Rix, c C Buckel, b Buckel	3
Extras	22
Total	132

BOMBAY VETERINARY COLLEGE C. C.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
C Engel, b S Cowell	18	hit wicket, b G Cowell	10
G D'Silva, c Selkirk, b S Cowell	12	b R Selkirk	22
W Buckel, b G Cowell	1	b R Selkirk	0
Chitnis, b S Cowell	0	b R Selkirk	0
F D Silva, b G Cowell	1	l b w b R Selkirk	1
Garda, c R Selkirk, b S Cowell	2	b R Selkirk	8
Foy, b S Cowell	0	not out	7
C Buckel, c G Cowell, b S Cowell	4	c Thomas, b G Cowell	14
O Piper, b S Cowell	10	b S Cowell	6
W D'Silva, b G Cowell	1	b S Cowell	1
Gosla Mitha, not out	0	c S Cowell, b R Selkirk	5
Extras	3	Extras	6
Total	52	Total	77

BARODA VS. BROACH.

A MATCH was played at Baroda on Saturday between the Baroda College Club and the Broach Parsee Eleven. The former winning the toss sent the Parsees in. The Parsees in the first inning scored 83. Mr. Kellanvalla contributed a very useful score of 18 runs. Mr. Clark's 16 were also very opportune. The Baroda team then went in and scored 45. Mr. H. R. Katbawalla was the only man to enter into double figures in scoring 13 with good play. The Parsees again went in and scored 32 for nine wickets. The game was then stopped at 6-15 p.m. on account of heavy rain, leaving the Parsees to win the match by 38 runs according to the result of the first innings, it being one day's match.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE Secretary of State has expressed his concurrence with the Government of India in considering the behaviour of the troops in action at Chilas in March last to have been excellent.

THE experiment of lighting the carriages of the East Indian Railway with gas was introduced in the reserved saloons of the mail train which left Allahabad for Kalka on Saturday afternoon. Each burner is of twelve-candle-power, and can be raised or lowered at any time when necessary.

MR. KISCH, Postmaster-General in Bengal, will probably act for Mr. Fanshawe as Postmaster-General in India when the latter is placed on special duty with the Opium Commission.

SIMLA is enjoying delightful weather now, and there is a revival of festivities and outdoor amusements. Lord Lansdowne takes a trip to Narkanda, as soon as the Kabul Mission has got started.

PREPARATIONS for the Kabul Mission are very nearly complete, and the Government of India is only awaiting a final letter fram the Amir. Excellent arrangements are said to have been made at Kabul to do honour to Sir Montimer Durand and give him a fitting reception.

THE South Indian Railway traffic receipts for the week ending 29th July, were, for passengers, &c., Rs. 64,320-8-0, and for goods, &c., Rs. 72,464-13-1, making altogether Rs. 1,36,785-5-1, or an average receipt per mile of Rs. 131-2-4. During the corresponding week in 1892, the receipts were Rs. 1,33,778-0-11, or an average receipt per mile of Rs. 120-15-4.

THE Madras Railway traffic receipts for the week ended 19th Aug., were, for passengers, &c., Rs. 70,234, and for goods, &c., Rs. 1,25,827, other earnings (estimated) *nil*, making altogether Rs. 1,96,061, or an average receipt per mile of Rs. 233-6-6. During the corresponding week in 1892 the receipts were Rs. 1,47,300-11-4, or an average receipt per mile of Rs. 175-5-9.

WHEN the Government decided to allow officials to remit at 1s. 6d. it probably did not foresee that one result of its generosity would be to turn the entire official community against currency reform. Such, however, has been the immediate effect, and Indian officials are everywhere devoutly hoping that exchange will go down to the lowest depths, so that the difference payable by Government may be as large as possible. On the other hand, the Government has now got an additional inducement for insisting on the Secretary of State keeping exchange up to the highest possible level. Should it go over 1s. 6d. no doubt the Government under the new arrangements and not the officials will get the benefit of the surplus.

MR. CECIL RHODES afforded no small amount of amusement at an entertainment recently given in Cape Town. On entering the hall he proceeded to divest himself of his overcoat, and in doing so took off his dress coat as well, quite oblivious of the fact of there being anything wrong in his shirt sleeves. It was not till one of his friends pointed the fact out to him that he discovered his deshabille.

WE learn that Captain Williams is on his way to England from Uganda, says the *Echo*. Captain Williams succeeded Captain Lugard in the chief command at Uganda. His services in that capacity have just been warmly acknowledged by the Court of Directors of the Imperial British East Africa Company. "Court of Directors" is a name which calls up great associations—borrowed as it is, from the historic East India Company. But, unlike the old Court of Directors, the modern one begins by abandoning territory. Its evacuation of Uganda was effected last March, when Captain Williams made over his charge of the territory to Her Majesty's [illegible] Captain Williams will have a great deal of interesting and valuable information to impart when he reaches London.. We fear that the danger in Mashonaland is by no means over. Lobengula, the Chief of the Matabele, has not yet taken any notice of the British complaint against his tribesmen who perpetrated the recent raid and massacre at Fort Victoria. The Mashona people, accordingly, are urging their British fellow-inhabitants and protectors to declare war against their neighbours, the Matabele, and to that effect they have petitioned Sir Henry Loch, Governor and Chief Commissioner of the Cape. Sir Henry Loch has refused to retaliate—and very properly. In the meantime the settl

GOLD BULLION AND COIN.

ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE MINT.

In supersession of the rules published with Notification No. 1714, dated the 16th July 1873, the Governor General in Council directs the publication for general information of the Rules for the receipt of gold bullion and coin in the Mint of Calcutta and Bombay, and the Bye-laws of the Bullion Depot of the said Mints hereunto appended :

RULES FOR THE RECEIPT OF GOLD BULLION AND COIN IN THE MINT.

General Rules.

1. The Mint is open for the receipt of gold bullion and coin between the hours of 10 a.m., and 3 p.m., Sundays and holidays excepted,

2. Gold bullion and coin must be tendered by the proprietor thereof in accordance with Form A or B, as the case may be, printed copies of which will be supplied by the Bullion Clerk of the Mint.

3. Gold bullion and coin brought to the Mint will be received by the Mint Master in accordance with the Notification of the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department, No. 2,662, dated the 26th June 1893, which is as follows :

"The Governor General in Council hereby announces that, until further orders, gold coins and gold bullion will be received by the Mint Masters of the Calcutta and Bombay Mints respectively, in exchange for Government rupees, at the rate of 7,53344 grains troy of fine gold for one rupee, on the following conditions :

(1) Such coin or bullion must be fit for coinage.

(2) The quantity tendered at one time must not be less than 50 tolas.

(3) A charge of one-fourth per mille will be made on all gold coin or bullion which is melted or cut so as to render the same fit for receipt into the Mint.

(4) The Mint Master, on receipt of gold coin or bullion into the Mint, shall grant to the proprietor a receipt which shall entitle him to a certificate from the Mint and Assay Masters for the amount of rupees to be given in exchange for such coin or bullion payable at the General (Reserve) Treasury, Calcutta or Bombay. Such certificates shall be payable at the General Treasury after such lapse of time from the issue thereof as the Comptroller General may fix from time to time."

Rules relating to Sovereigns and Half-Sovereigns.

4. Sovereigns and half-sovereigns coined at the Royal Mint, or any authorized branch thereof, will be received at the Mint by weight, but without melting or assay whether they are above or below current weight. The charge of one-fourth per mille for melting will accordingly not be made in the case of these coins.

5. On arrival at the Mint, such coins will be taken to the Bullion Clerk of the Mint for examination, weighment, and registry.

6. On delivery of such coins into the Mint, the Mint Master will give the proprietor a certificate in Form C. A notice will be hung up in the bullion office indicating the period after which such certificate will be payable at the General (Reserve) Treasury.

Rules relating to Gold Bullion and Coin other than Sovereigns and Half-Sovereigns.

7. Gold bullion and coin, other than sovereigns and half-sovereigns (hereinafter called gold bullion), tendered at the Mint, must on arrival be taken to the bullions depot of the Mint, where it will remain in deposit until it is required for melting.

8. Gold bullion must be melted in the melting room of the Mint under the superintendance of the Mint melting establishment, to render the same fit for receipt into the Mint.

9. Gold bullion will be melted and otherwise dealt with in accordance with the bye-laws of the Mint bullion depot annexed to these rules. After the gold bullion has been melted, the resulting ingots will be taken for weighment and registry to the First Assistant to the Mint Master in the bullion office of the Mint, on whose weighment it is received into the Mint.

10. Until such weighment is made, the gold bullion is in the custody and at the sole risk of the proprietor thereof, to whom every facility will be afforded for securing it in the strong room appropriated for this purpose.

11. The Mint Master, on the delivery of the gold bullion into the Mint, will grant to the proprietor a receipt in Form D.

12. Should gold bullion after being melted prove unfit for coinage, it shall be returned to the proprietor on his paying the melting charge specified in paragraph 3 of Government of India Notification No 2662, dated the 26th June 1893, and a fee of Re. 4 for each assay if the gold was subjected to assay.

13. On completion of melting and assay, the Mint Master will deliver to the proprietor a certificate in Form E from the Mint and Assay Masters on his surrendering the receipt in Form D given to him under rule 11. A notice will be hung up in the bullion office indicating the period after which such certificate will be payable at the General (Reserve) Treasury.

14. The proprietor of any gold bullion who, being dissatisfied with the Assay Master's report of its fineness, wishes to withdraw such bullion, can do so, within twenty-four hours of his receipt of the certificate in Form E, on prepayment of a fee of Rs. 4 for each assay of the charge for melting, and on surrender of the said certificate.

15. Gold bullion in the course of receipt by the Mint may be transferred by the original proprietor to another on his signing a letter in Form F to the Mint Master, notifying the transfer and paying Rs. 4 for each transfer. Such transfer will be recognised on the transferee re-tendering such bullion or coin in a letter Form G. If the receipt in Form D has been already given to the original proprietor, it should be surrendered, and another receipt in Form D will then be given to the transferee,

BYE-LAWS OF THE MINT BULLION DEPOT.

External.

1. All tenders of gold bullion and coin should specify either the number of sovereigns and half-sovereigns or the number of parcels of gold bullion coin other than sovereigns and half-sovereigns (hereinafter called gold bullion), and in either case the approximate weight of the whole amount of the tender.

2. The tenders should be numbered in the order of delivery into the bullion depot when all the sovereigns and half-sovereigns or parcels specified in the tender brought in. When a portion only is brought in, the tender should be numbered after the delivery of the number of coins or parcels specified is completed.

3. The gold bullion and sovereigns and half-sovereigns tendered should be delivered by the authorised agent, who will see to the locking up of the parcels or coins in the strong-room of the depot.

4. The tenders will be dealt with according to priority of numbers if the authorised agent be in attendance ; if not, the next in succession, having an agent in attendance, will be taken in hand. The order of succession only applies to gold taken out for melting.

5. Importers sending two or more invoices of gold bullion with only one tender are to understand that their agents alone will be responsible for keeping the gold bullion belonging to each invoice separate ; but if the gold bullion of each invoice be separately tendered, care will be taken to keep each parcel distinct.

6. Proprietors are distinctly to understand that their agents are to satisfy themselves as to the accuracy of the weighments in the bullion office of their sovereigns and half-sovereigns and of their gold bullion after melting. If the proprietors' agent should observe anything either in the beam or in the method of weighing that he disapproves, he should make it known at once, and every facility will be given him to make the necessary corrections. Proprietors must therefore look only to their agents for explanation if any discrepancy should occur between the invoice and the mint weighments.

7. Registry of Bullion :—Proprietors' gold bullion, after having been melted and when ready for registry, will be taken into the bullion office ; and after the bullion has been registered, proprietors' agents, durwans, &c., are to go out through the Mint gate at the warder's lodge.

8. The spillage resulting from the gold bullion will, if the proprietor wishes it, be carefully worked up, if possible once a fortnight, by the establisment of the bullion depot at the risk and responsibility and on behalf of the proprietors, to each of whom an account shewing the value thereof, obtained by proportional distribution of the whole, is to be rendered and the amount paid by cash or cheque on the Bank of Bengal and Bombay.

9. Passes.—All passes for gold bullion required to be sent out of the bullion depot, whether gold spillage from the melting room or bullion rejected by the Mint previous to registry or withdrawn by proprietors, will be made out by the bullion clerk and sent to the Mint Master for his signature, and then delivered to the proprietors' agents for the endorsement of the proprietors. Thereafter the bullion will be passed out through the Mint gate at the warder's lodge.

10. Proprietors will not be required in addition to the one-fourth per mille charged by the Mint, to pay any other charges, such as for gunny bags or cooley hire, after the gold bullion has been once taken into the strong-room. Gold spillage will be removed at the expense of the proprietors.

11. Proprietors may have a guard at the strong-room door during working hours if they choose, as their treasure is in deposit at their risk.

12. Gold bullion once rejected by the Mint as unfit for coinage, shall not again be received for the purpose of being melted without the special authority of the Mint Master.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India* August 26.)

PORT BLAIR.

Surgn-Lieut-Col D P MacDonald, M D, Senior Medical Officer, Port Blair, has obtained privilege leave for three months and fifteen days.

Surgn-Capt W Molesworth, Medical Officer in charge of the Detachment of Native Infantry and Station Hospital, Port Blair, to officiate as Senior Medical Officer in the Settlement, in addition to his own duties, during the absence on privilege leave of Surgn-Lieut-Col D P MacDonald, M D.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr J A McKee, Offig Conservr of Forests, Assam, having rejoined his appointment on the 8th inst return from the privilege leave ; Mr R H M Ellis Offig Conservr, reverted on the same date to his appointment of Depy Conservr, 1st grade (provisional), Assam.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

The following appointments are made in the Central India Horse :—

1st Regiment :—Lieut A D'A G Bannerman, I S C, Sqdn Officer, 2nd Regt, to be Sqdron Officer, vice Capt C V F Townshend, I S C, seconded for employment at Gilgit. Lieut Bannerman will continue to officiate as a Political Assist of the 3rd class and as Assist to the Agent to the Govr-Genl in Central India.

2nd Regiment.—Lieut H A Lash, I S C (on leave), to be Sqdn Officer, vice Lieut Bannerman.

Surgn-Major H Hamilton, M D, I M S (Bengal), Offig Medical Officer, 5th Bengal Cavy, is appointed to the medical charge of the Bundelkhand Political Agency, in addition to his military duties.

The Govr-Genl in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr H F C Parkinson, Consul for Denmark, as Acting Consul for Sweden and Norway at Aden during the absence of Mr H W Vidal.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

The following reversions and promotions of officers of the Account Dept are notified :—Mr M N Battacharya to revert to class V, Mr Chuni Lal to officiate in class VI instead of in class V of the Enrolled List ; Mr M N Bhattacharya to officiate in class IV, Mr Chuni Lal to officiate in class V of the Enrolled List ; Mr K B Wagle to officiate in class IV ; Mr H G Tomkins to officiate in class V ; Mr L J W Worgan to officiate in class VI ; of the Enrolled List ; Mr K B Wagle to revert to class V ; Mr H G Tomkins to officiate in class VI ; instead of in class V of the Enrolled List ; Mr L J W Worgan to revert to the class of probationers ; Mr H Oung to revert to class IV ; Mr R T Howe to revert to class V ; Mr W J Williamson to revert to class VI ; of the Enrolled List ; Mr U L Majumdar to revert to the class of Probationers, Mr H Oung to officiate in class III ; Mr R T Howe to officiate in class IV ; Mr W J Williamson ; to officiate in class V ; Mr U L Majumdar to officiate in class VI of the Enrolled List ; Mr R C Chapman to officiate in class III ; Mr M N Bhattacharya to officiate in class IV ; Mr Chuni Lal to officiate in class V ; Mr W H E Mellor to officiate in class VI of the Enrolled List ; Mr R N Ray to officiate in class II ; Mr A H Anthony to officiate in class III ; Mr K B Wagle to officiate in class IV ; Mr H G Tomkins to officiate in class V ; Mr J C Mitra to officiate in class VI of the Enrolled List ; Mr A H Anthony to revert to class IV ; Mr K B Wagle to revert to class V ; Mr H G Tomkins to officiate in class VI instead of in class V of the Enrolled List ; and Mr J C Mitra to revert to the class of Probationers.

Mr L J W Worgan, Probationer in the Office of the Accountant Genl, Punjab, is granted leave on medical certificate for four months.

Mr E W Kellner, Accountant Genl, Punjab, is granted privilege leave for one month as he may be relieved of his duties.

Mr C J Rivett-Carnac is appointed to officiate as Accountant Genl, Punjab, vice Mr E W Kellner.

Babu Saroda Prasad Roy, 1st Assist Comptroller, Post Office, is granted privilege leave for one month.

Mr T C Eagles, 2nd Assist Comptroller, Post Office, to act as 1st Assist Comptroller.

Mr W A Kelly, Supdt, to act as 2nd Assist Comptroller, Post Office.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Hyderabad Contingent.—5th Infy—Second-Lieut A N Lovell, 22nd Bo Infy, to be offig wing officer, vice Capt E W St G Welchman, appointed to officiate as Comdt, 3rd, Infy, Hyderabad Contingent.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned Surn-Lieut, appointed to the Bengal establishment reported his arrival at Bombay on the date specified :—T A O Langston.

STAFF CORPS.

Second-Lieut J W Milne, Scottish Rifles, offig wing officer 22nd Madras Infy, is admitted to the Indian Staff Corps subject to confirmation by the Secy of State for India.

Second Lieut Milne will rank as Lieut in the Indian Staff Corps from the above date, subject to H M's approval.

Second Lieut E T Carwithen, King's Own Scottish Borderers, offig wing officers, 29th Bengal Inf, having completed eighteen months probationary service, is admitted to the Indian Staff Corps subject to confirmation by the Secy of State for India.

Second Lieut Carwithen will rank as Lieut in the Indian Staff Corps from the above date, subject to H M's approval.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

Lieut P G Twining, R E, Assist Engr, 1st grade, Public Works Dept, has been granted leave out of India by the Secy of State for India, (p a) for eight months, under the leave rules applicable to regimental officers of the British Army serving in India.

The undermentioned officer has been granted an extension of leave by the Secy of State for India :—Lieut H J Thacker I S C, 8th Bengal Infy, Depy Assist Comsay Genl, 2nd class, Commissariat-Transport Dept in India, (m c) for two months.

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieut-Col,—Major L Denning, D S O, dated 11th May 1893.

To be Major—Capt E H H Montresor, dated 8th May 1893.

Lieutenants to be Captains—A F Pinhey, C H Pritchard, O B S F Shore, C W F Whyte, J B Mathewes, D B Thomson, H Mac A Johnston, G de S De Lisle, W H Fasken, C V Schneider, E C B Cotgrave, A A E Campbell, D E Mocatta, F H S Thomas, A G B Lang, C F Minchin, S H Pelly, G B Hodson, C R A Bond, W C C Leslie, G S Broome, H D Daly, W L Conran, F A Loudon, G J C Hall, W E A Blakeney, W N M Cooke, A C Le Bailly, C Griffiths, and C L Hamilton.

To be Lieutenants—Lieut L H Marriott, from the Loyal North Lancashire Regt ; Lieut H A Carleton, from the Hampshire Regt ; Lieut T I Druver, from the Worcestershire Regt ; and Second Lieut A G Pritchard, from the Connaught Rangers.

The Queen has approved of the retirement from service of the undermentioned officers :—

Indian Staff Corps—Lieut C Cheyne, from the Half-pay List.

Bengal Medical Establishment—Bgde Surgn-Lieut-Col G Griffith ; and Surgn-Lieut Col G G MacLaren, MD.

Madras Medical Establishment—Surgn-Col W H Roberts, MD.

The Queen has approved of the transfer of the undermentioned officer to the Half-pay List :—Lieut T A F R Oldfield, Indian Staff Corps.

PROMOTIONS.

Subordinate Medical Dept—First grade Assist Apothy J A DeRussurriecao to be second grade Apothecary ; and Sub Assist Apothy E J Archer to be second grade Assist Apothecary,—with effect from the 1st May 1893, vice second grade Apothecary O W H Smith, deceased.

NATIVE ARMY.

10th Bengal Infantry—Jemadar Mohar Singh to be Subadar and Havildar Jhabar to be Jemadar, vice Ratha Mohan Singh, transferred to the 8th Bengal Infy ; and Jemadar Bishn Ram to be Subadar and Havildar Bhuru to be Jemadar, vice Khushiya Khan, transferred to the 12th Bengal Infy.

1st Battalion 4th Gurkha Rifles—Hovildar Dhanbir Thapa to be Jamadar, vice Chintamani Sahi, transferred to the pension establishment.

Retirements—Col C C Campbell, D S O, I S C, is permitted to retire from the service.

REWARDS—ORDER OF MERIT.—

The Govr-Genl in Council is pleased to sanction the admission to the 3rd class of the Order of Merit of the undermentioned native officer and sepoys of the Magwe Battalion, Burma Military Police, for conspicuous gallantry during the attack by Kachins on the Sima post on the 6th January 1893, on which occasion, under a heavy and continuous fired delivered at close quarters, they brought off and placed under shelter their commanding officer, the late Captain Morton, who had fallen mortally wounded :—Subadar Mahtab Singh, Sepoys Kishan Singh, Lehna Singh, Gyal Singh, Uttam Singh, and Ganda Singh.

The Govr-Genl in Council is pleased to sanction the admission to the 3rd class of the Order of Merit of the undermentioned native officer of the 31st Regt (the 6th Burma Battn) of Madras Infantry :—Jemadar Bahadur Khan.—For conspicuous gallantry in action in the vicinity of Pimpi, in the Chin Hills, on the 26th Dec 1892 on which occasion, having fallen into an ambuscade and lost some of his men by a sudden volley from the concealed Chins, he led forward his small party (18 men) with great dash and gallantry, drove back the enemy under a very heavy fire, and eventually brought off his party without further loss.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

Upper Burma Vol Rifles—H B Anthony, Gentlemen, to be Second-Lieut to complete the establishment ; and Second-Lieut E H Murray resigns his commission.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr C S B Sinclair, Apprentice Examiner of Accounts, attached to the Office of the Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Central Provinces, is promoted to Assist Examiner, 2nd grade, temporary rank, with effect from the 1st Aug 1893.

The Govr-Genl in Council is pleased to order the following promotions and reversions of Executive and Assist Engineers attached to the several Local Administrations, with effect from the dates specified :—P W Gilliland, Assist Engr, 1st grade ; L A Light, Ex Engr, 4th grade, sub pro tem ; W McM Sweet, Ex Engr, 4th grade ; C C S Clark, Ex Engr, 3rd grade, sub pro tem ; A G R Trapmann and D M Scobie, Ex Engr, 4th grade, temporary ; E A Lugard, Assist Engr, 1st grade, permanent ; Brij Mohan Lal, Ex Engr, 4th grade, sub pro tem ; J B Leventhorpe, Ex Engr, 3rd grade ; C F McLeod, Assist Engr, 1st grade ; D M Lister, Ex Engr, 3rd grade, sub pro tem ; D J Clancey, Ex Engr, 4th grade, sub pro tem ; and C F McLeod, Ex Engr, 4th grade, temporary.

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL RAIPUTANA.

The medical charge of the Magistracy Jail at Abu was transferred from third class Hospital Assist Runchorlal Viswanath, attached to the Raiputana agency Hospital to First class Hospital Assist Emamuddin in charge of the Charitable Dispensary at Abu.

AGENT TO THE GOVR.-GENERAL AND CHIEF COMMISSIONER IN BALUCHISTAN.

The privilege leave for one month and twenty five days granted to Khan Bahadur Hak Nawaz Khan, First Extra Assistant Commissioner in Zhob is hereby commuted into extra ordinary leave without allowances.

Munshi Aghajan, Tahsildar, Hindubagh, officiated as First Extra Assistant Commissioner in Zhob.

DIRECTOR GENERAL OF RAILWAYS.

Mr T W Grant Ex Engr 2nd grade, has been granted by H M's Secy of State for India, four months, leave on medical certificate in extension of the leave published in Government of Madras.

Lieut H Prentice, R E, Assist Engr, 1st grade passed the Departmental Standard Examination.

POST OFFICE.

Mr A Lumsden, Offig Postmaster, Rawalpindi, is granted privilege leave for thirty days,

Lala Gopichand is appointed to act as Post master, Rawalpindi, during the absence of Mr Lumsden, or until further orders.

Mr G Prime Depy Postmaster, Madras, is granted privilege leave for two months from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

Mr M R Muthusawmy Naidu is appointed to act as Depy Postmaster, Madras during the absence of Mr Prime, or until further orders.

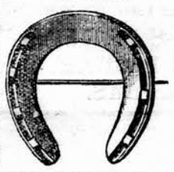
FLORILINE—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobaco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in parts of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

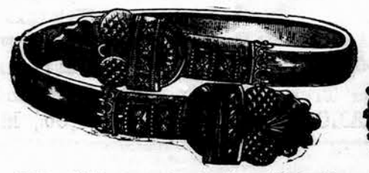
Hamilton & Co
73, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

3631 G. Silver Brooch. Rs. 6 cash.

3632 G. Engraved Silver Bangle. Rs. 15 cash.

3633 G. Silver Brooch. Rs. C cash.


3634 G. Silver Brooch. Rs. 6 cash.


3635 G. Silver Bangle, similar to illustration. Rs. 5 cash.

636 G. Silver Gilt Brooch Rs. 8 cash.

3639 G. Silver "Good Luck" Brooch. Rs. 7 cash.

3640 G. Silver Bangle. Rs. 6 cash.

3641 G. Silver Watch Chain. Rs. 13 cash.

642G. Silver Watch Chain. Rs. 12 cash.

3643 G. Silver Watch Chain. Rs. 9 cash.

3644 G. Silver Padlock and Key Bangle. Rs. 9 cash.

Delicious. Nutritive. Digestible.
BENGER'S FOOD FOR INFANTS, CHILDREN, AND INVALIDS.
Retained when all other Foods are rejected."—*London Medical Record.*
In Tins, 1/6, 2/6, and 5/-.
Of leading wholesale and retail houses throughout India.
Gold Medal International Health Exhibition.
F. B. BENGER & Co., Ltd., Otter Works, MANCHESTER.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S

CHLORODYNE

COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS.

IS THE GREAT SPECIFIC FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE (late Army Medical Staff) DISCOVERED a REMEDY, to denote which he coined the word CHLORODYNE. Dr. Browne is the SOLE INVENTOR, and as the composition of Chlorodyne cannot possibly be discovered by Analysis (organic substances defying elimination), and since the formula has never been published, it is evident that any statement to the effect that a compound is identical with Dr. Browne's Chlorodyne *must be false.*

This caution is necessary, as many persons deceive purchasers by false representations.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Vice Chancellor Sir W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in Court that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the INVENTOR of CHLORODYNE, that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to.—See *The Times*, July 13, 1864.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is the TRUE PALLIATIVE in NEURALGIA, GOUT, CANCER, TOOTHACHE, RHEUMATISM.

GENERAL BOARD of HEALTH, London, REPORT that it ACTS as a CHARM, one dose generally sufficient.

Dr. GIBBON, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta, states "TWO DOSES COMPLETELY CURED ME OF DIARRHŒA."

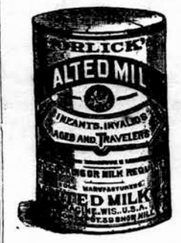
DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is a liquid medicine which assuages PAIN of EVERY KIND, affords a calm, refreshing sleep, WITHOUT HEADACHE, and invigorates the nervous system when exhausted.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE rapidly cut short all attacks of EPILEPSY, SPASMS, COLIC, PALPITATION, HYSTERIA.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—The IMMENSE SALE of this REMEDY has given rise to many UNSCRUPULOUS IMITATIONS. Be careful to observe Trade Mark. Of all Chemists, 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d. & 4s. 6d. *SOLE MANUFACTURER*—
J. T. Davenport, 33, Great Russell Street, London, W.C.

ASK FOR
LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT
And see that each Jar bears Baron Liebig's Signature in Blue Ink across the Label.
J. Liebig
FINEST AND CHEAPEST MEAT-FLAVOURING STOCK FOR SOUPS, MADE DISHES AND SAUCES.
Invaluable for India as an Efficient Tonic in all cases of Weakness.
Keeps good in the hottest Climates, and for any length of time.
To be had of all Storekeepers and Dealers throughout India.
Cookery Books Post Free on Application to the Company.
LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT Co., Limited, Fenchurch Avenue, London, England.
Cookery Books can be had at the office of this paper.

SODA WATER MACHINERY AND ALL APPLIANCES UNEQUALLED FOR RELIABLE & ECONOMICAL WORKING.
BRATBY & HINCHLIFFE, LTD., ANCOATS, MANCHESTER; 146, MINORIES, LONDON; AND 81, ROBERTSON STREET, GLASGOW.
Catalogues and full particulars on application to their Agents:
MESSRS. LEIGHTON & Co., MADRAS.
MR. F. W. SHALLIS, BOMBAY.

Horlick's Malted Milk.

The only *perfect* food, made from the richest fresh cow's milk and malted wheat and barley, which, without any addition, contains all the elements necessary to sustain life. The only food *entirely* manufactured and bottled by machinery. *Never touched by hand.* MALTED MILK is instantly prepared by dissolving in water. It is recommended and prescribed by the most eminent Medical Authorities in England and America. It keeps indefinitely in any climate, and is an inexpensive and nutritious diet for
INFANTS. INVALIDS. THE AGED. TRAVELLERS.
MALTED MILK COMPANY, 39, Snow Hill, London, E.C.
OF ALL DEALERS.
WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR BOMBAY PRESIDENCY : TREACHER & CO., LIMITED, BOMBAY.

CARNRICK'S SOLUBLE FOOD.
The Ideal Infants' Food.
Contains Cow's Milk partially digested.
All the Starch of the Wheat used in Soluble Food is converted into the digestible form of dextrine.
Can be digested by the most delicate infant.
Is the only Food that contains sufficient BONE- and FLESH-MAKING material as well as fat.
CARNRICK'S SOLUBLE FOOD is the BEST of all Foods
"I have ever examined."
DR. STUTZER, Food Analyst, says—
Can be digested by the youngest Infant, unlike the Farinaceous Foods.
Does not sour on the stomach like the preserved Milk Foods containing sugar.
Does not form heavy curds in the child's stomach like cow's milk.
Does not require the addition of milk like other Foods, but alone is a perfectly Nutritious, Digestible Food for Infants.
"Carnrick's Soluble Food closely imitates in composition an average sample of mother's milk."—*British Medical Journal.*
SUPPLIED BY TREACHER, KEMP, PHILLIPS.
"OUR BABY'S FIRST AND SECOND YEARS," by MARION HARLAND, an attractively written booklet for mothers, sent, post free, by
CARNRICK & Co., Ltd., 24 & 25, Hart St., Bloomsbury, London.
Travelling Representative :—J H. LASCELLES.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S
Pickles, Sauces, Jams, Jellies, Tart Fruits, Potted Meats.
PURVEYORS BY APPOINTMENT TO HER IMPERIAL MAJESTY THE EMPRESS OF INDIA.
Preserved Fish, Soups, Game, Sausages, Hams, Bacon, and Cheese
May be obtained of all Storekeepers throughout India.
ALL GENUINE GOODS ARE LABELLED
CROSSE & BLACKWELL,
PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN,
SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.
SPECIAL AGENTS FOR
LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

THAMES ELECTRIC & STEAM LAUNCH Co

ELECTRIC LAUNCH "GLOW-WORM," 35ft. by 7ft. 3in.
Are prepared to Estimate and Furnish Drawings and Specifications for Launches in Wood, Steel, Delta Metal, or Composite, either with Steam or Electric Power—Speed from 6 to 20 miles per hour ;—also Tugs, and Stern Wheelers, which, if required, will be prepared and constructed in Sections.
Launches of specially Light Draught constructed for Shallow Waters.
Electric and Steam Pinnaces for Harbour or Ferry purposes.
Builders of Electric Charging Stations, Floating or Stationary ; and makers of all required fittings and equipments.
A selection of Electric Launches always ready for prompt delivery, of which particulars will be forwarded on application to
W. S. SARGEANT, M.I.M.E., *Manager.*
TWICKENHAM, ENGLAND.

LUKE & SPENCER, LIMITED,
ARDWICK, MANCHESTER.
Manufacturers of
Improved Patent Consolidated
EMERY DISCS.
GRINDING AND POLISHING MACHINERY,
For Engineers, Machinists, Tool Makers, &c., &c.
ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE FREE ON APPLICATION.
PRIZE MEDALS:
1883: International Inve... ...on), 1885.

Universal Grinder. Pattern C.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

NOTICES.

KANANGA OF JAPAN
(REGISTERED)
RIGAUD and Co
PARIS

Kananga Water the most delightfully refreshing Toilet Water. It renders the skin firm, relieves mosquito bites and imparts a delicate fragrance and feeling of comfort and freshness.

JULIEN'S FRUIT
A REFRESHING
VEGETABLE LAXATIVE "BON-BON"

Julien's Fruit Purgative is exclusively a vegetable composition and has the appearance and taste of a delicious Bon-Bon. It is perfectly harmless, and is the best remedy for

Constipation, Sick headache, Dyspepsia, Gastralgia, Liver complaints, Dyspepsia, Overheated blood, Eruptions.

Its refreshing and purifying qualities are invaluable to persons predisposed to headaches, biliousness, and apoplexy; while it prevents convulsions in children, and is very useful in all bodily disorders.

Grimault & Co., Paris. Sold by all Chemists

GRIMAULT'S SYRUP
OF
HYPO-PHOSPHITE of LIME
FOR DISEASES OF THE CHEST

All suffering from Catarrh, Consumption, Obstinate Coughs or Colds and those affected with diseases of the Chest, Lungs and Bronchial Tubes, should take

GRIMAULT'S SYRUP of HYPO-PHOSPHITE & LIME

Prescribed by the leading medical authorities in all countries for the last twenty-five years with the greatest success, it continues to retain its reputation where all other medecines have failed.

Grimault's Syrup immediately arrests the Cough, Spitting of blood and Night sweats, and the Appetite improves rapidly—a fact soon demonstrated by an increase of weight and healthy appearance.

Grimault's Syrup has a rose colour, and is sold in flat oval bottles. Beware of Imitations.

GRIMAULT & Co, Paris. Sold by all Chemists

DUSART'S SYRUP
OF
Lactophosphate of Lime

HEALTH VIGOUR BONE MUSCLE

This syrup enriches the blood, and streghtens and restores all the vital energies. It contains Phosphate of Lime the substance most necessary to our existence, and indispensable for the formation of the bony and muscular system. It is a specific in Infants' green Diarrhœa, and assists children in the formation and cutting of their teeth, and where the limbs are weak, they greatly improve by this bone-forming material.

DUSART'S SYRUP is the best Tonic for Lymphatic subjects, and all suffering from nervous Debility, Poorness of Blood and the Excesses of Youth.

L. DUSART, 8, rue Vivienne, PARIS
SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS.

SANTAL-MIDY

The pure Essence of Santal obtained by Midy's process from the best Mysore wood.

SANTAL-MIDY entirely different from the santal oil of the Indian Bazars, is superior to Copaiba, Cubeb or injections, and free from all bad smell or other inconveniences

SANTAL-MIDY cures all derangements of the urinary organs in either sex in 48 hours.

SANTAL-MIDY is contained in small round Capsules, each of which bears the name MIDY in black letters, without which none are genuine.

SANTAL-MIDY Beware of imitations, all other Capsules or mixtures contain impurities, resins, oils &c. and are worse than useless.

SANTAL-MIDY is sold by all druggists and medicine dealers throughout the world.

PARIS, 8, RUE VIVIENNE, 8

Rowland's Odonto

is a pure, fragrant, non-gritty tooth powder, and warranted free from acids or other ingredients which destroy the enamel; it whitens the teeth, prevents and arrests decay, strengthens the gums, and gives a pleasing fragrance to the breath.

Rowland's Kalydor

A soothing, healing and emollient milk for the face and hands and is most cooling and refreshing to the skin in hot climates; it removes freckles, tan, sunburn, roughness and redness of the skin, pimples, cutaneous eruptions, &c., soothes and heals prickly heat, stings of insects, eczema, burns, and all cutaneous irritation more effectually than any other preparation, and produces soft fair skin, and a lovely delicate complexion; it is warranted harmless, and free from any lead or poisonous ingredients.

ROWLAND'S RUBSHIA, a fragrant toilet vinegar, warranted free from Bismuth or metallic ingredients, which ruin the complexion; in three tints—white, cream, and rose. Ask any Chemist or Druggist for Rowland's articles, of 20, Hatton Garden, London, England, and avoid spurious worthless imitations.

TRY OLD BUSHMILLS PURE MALT IRISH WHISKEY.

ESTABLISHED 1784.
DISTILLERY:
Co. ANTRIM, IRELAND.

HONOURS.

Only Gold Medal for Whiskey, Paris, 1889.
First Prize Medal, Cork, 1883.
Diploma of Honour, Paris, 1886.
Gold Medal, Liverpool, 1886.
Highest Award, Adelaide, 1887.

ABSOLUTELY PURE.

Best Malted Barley only used. Made in Old Pot Stills, Bottled in Square Bottles. Labels, Capsules, & Corks bear the Company's Name. The "Three Star" Brand is the best Old Whiskey.

The Company will be glad to add to this Advertisement the Names of other Firms keeping their Whiskey, if desired.

THE OLD BUSHMILLS DISTILLERY CO., LTD., OFFICES: HILL STREET, BELFAST, IRELAND.

BUSHMILLS WHISKEY may be obtained from Treacher & Co., BOMBAY and POONAH. Cutler, Palmer, & Co.; Great Eastern Hotel Co.; Planters' Stores & Agency Co., CALCUTTA. McDowell & Co., MADRAS.

LAMPS! LAMPS! LAMPS!

THE ONLY RELIABLE
STORMPROOF & PUNKAHPROOF.

Billiard Lamps!
Church Lamps!
Drawingroom Lamps!
Verandah Lamps!
Every Requisite in the Lampline kept in Stock.
Reading Lamps!
Piano Lamps!
Diningroom Lamps!
Standard Lamps!

No. 8171

Presentation Lamps!
Camp Lamps!
Library Lamps!
Bedroom Lamps!
Repairs of Old Lamp undertaken and carefully carried out.
Tea House Lamps!
Factory Lamps!
Schoolroom Lamps!
Hospital Lamps!

My Illustrated Catalogue and Descriptive Price List will be sent Post-free to the Mofussil on Application to the

LAMP WAREHOUSE:
R. DITMAR, LATE THEODOR KNAUST,
69, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

AVOID IMPURE WATER!!!
SLACK & BROWNLOW'S FILTERS
WORLD FAMED

DR. DE JONGH'S
KNIGHT OF THE ORDER OF LEOPOLD OF BELGIUM
KNIGHT OF THE LEGION OF HONOUR
LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL

THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE. THE MOST EFFICACIOUS.

Incontestably proved by Thirty Years' Medical Experience to be

The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in

CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS, AND ALL SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.

SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS.

DR. PROSSER JAMES,
Lecturer on Materia Medica, London Hospital.

"Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL contains the whole of the active ingredients of the remedy, and is easily digested. Hence its value, not only in Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, but in a great number of cases to which the Profession is extending its use."

DR. HUNTER SEMPLE,
Physician to the Hospital for Diseases of the Throat and Chest, London.

"I have long been aware of the great reputation enjoyed by the LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL introduced into medical practice by Dr. DE JONGH, and have recommended it with the utmost confidence. I have no hesitation in stating my opinion, that it possesses all the qualities of a good and efficient medicine. Its taste is by no means disagreeable, and might even be called pleasant. I have found Dr. DE JONGH'S OIL very useful in cases of Chronic Cough, and especially in Laryngeal Disease complicated with Consumption."

DR. SAUNDERS, C.B.,
Late Deputy-Inspector-General Army Hospitals, Superintendent London Medical Mission.

"I have used Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL extensively among the sick poor of St. Giles's, and consider it a valuable remedy, especially in the Wasting Diseases of Children."

DR. WHITMORE,
Medical Officer of Health, St. Marylebone, London.

"My own somewhat lengthened experience as a Medical Practitioner enables me with confidence to recommend Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT BROWN COD LIVER OIL as being more uniform in quality, more certain in its effects, more palatable, and infinitely less likely to disagree with the stomach than the Pale Oil. If I were asked for an explanation of the marked success which for so many years has attended the administration of Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL, I should say that it is owing to its extraordinary medicinal, dietetic, and regiminal properties, and which are found to exist in no other medicine that I am acquainted with, in such uniform combination."

Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is supplied ONLY in IMPERIAL Half-Pints, Pints and Quarts, sealed with SETTS' Patent Capsule impressed on the top with Dr. DE JONGH'S Stamp, and on the side with his Signature, and the Signature of ANSAR, HARFORD & Co.; and bearing under the wrapper a Label with the same Stamp and Signatures.

WITHOUT THESE MARKS NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE.

Sold by all respectable Chemists, Druggists, and Storekeepers throughout the World.

SOLE CONSIGNEES,
ANSAR, HARFORD & Co., Limited, 210, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON.

SOMETHING WORTH KNOWING

THAT you can have a beautiful complexion without the use of cosmetics. ANNA RUPPERT, the celebrated specialist of natural remedies, will give you a fine clear skin. How? By the use of her wonderful Skin TONIC, now sold in every city of size in the world, and used by ladies of the highest society. Royalty pronounce it excellent. Its efficacy has been openly tested and proven. It will clear away blackheads, acne, eczema, oilyness, coarse skins, and all discolourations. Try it; be convinced. Send 4 annas stamps for the valuable book on "Natural Beauty." Worth having. Contains sensible advice; good ideas of careing for the skin.

ANNA RUPPERT'S specialities are as follows:—
SKIN TONIC, single bottle, Rs. 10-8; three bottles (usually required), Rs. 28-0.
DYSPEPSIA CURE AND LIVER REGULATOR. . . Warranted vegetable and harmless, Rs. 4-8.
RUPPERT'S SOAP, transparent, excelled by none in the world for the skin, Re. 1-0.
LONG WAISTED CORSET gives ease, beauty of figure, contour, &c., Rs. 12-8.
HAIR TONIC prevents falling and produces new growth (if possible), Rs. 4-8.
DEPILATORY removes superfluous hair, Rs. 4-8.
HAND LOTION keeps the hands white and smooth, Rs. 4-8.
Remedies prepared especially for the Indian climate.

Mrs. RUPPERT will say nothing further on the merits of her goods, as the public know them so well Anyone wanting further explanation will call for free advice, or send 4 annas for Book of "NATURAL BEAUTY." All information cheerfully given. No charge. Address the Celebrated American Complexion Specialist.

ANNA RUPPERT,
89, REGENT STREET, LONDON.
CALCUTTA AGENT—Mrs. C. McNAMARA, May Road, Hastings.

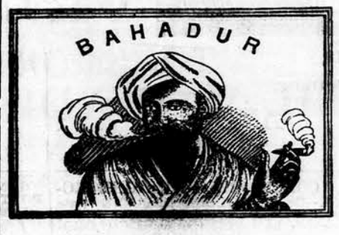
ALWAYS USE THE SAME BED FOR A CHILD AT HOME OR ABROAD.

THE
'SHAKESPEARE" COT
IS A LIGHT STRONG, PORTABLE CANVAS COT, AND MADE IN FOUR SIZES.

LIGHT, SIMPLE. **TRESTLE COT,** STRONG & COMPACT

This COT can be detached instantly and suspended from beams or ceiling or used as a litter

For particulars apply to
BENJN. EDGINGTON, L.D.,
DUKE STREET.
LONDON.



BAHADUR

CIGARS.

MANUFACTURERS AND PROPRIETORS,
McDOWELL AND CO.,
MADRAS.

☞ *N.B.*—Our Factory adjoins our Office, and is, therefore, under our immediate Personal supervision.

"CARLTON" WHISKEY.
ELEVEN YEARS OLD & FIVE YEARS OLD

THESE GRAND OLD SCOTCH WHISKIES are shipped only by RICHARD MATHEWS AND COMPANY, of London and Inverness, who are sole possessors of the Brand "CARLTON." They are distilled from the finest Highland Malt only, are in every respect equal to the best Cognac Brandy, and guaranteed to be entirely free from Fusil Oil or other noxious impurities.

The following letter has been received from the Secretary of the "CARLTON" CLUB:—

CARLTON CLUB, Dec. 20, 1875.

Messrs. R. MATHEWS & COMPANY.

GENTLEMEN,—In reply to your enquiry as to whether the Whiskey you are supplying to this Club is approved by the Members, the best answer I can give is that the consumption of this Whiskey in the Club has GREATLY INCREASED since it has been supplied by your firm. There can be no doubt whatever about the Whiskey being MOST EXCELLENT. It is Old and Soft, and I may safely say that it is much approved by the Members.

Yours obediently,
W. GRIFFIN SUTTON, *Secretary.*

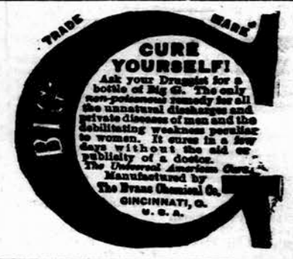
CARLTON RICHD. MATHEWS & Co's TRADE MARK WHISKEY

CAUTION.—It has come to the knowledge of the shippers of the "CARLTON" WHISKIES, that the empty Bottles have been dishonestly refilled with the poisonous trash very often sold in India under the name of WHISKEY; this is therefore to caution consumers to CAREFULLY EXAMINE the CORKS and CAPSULES to see they have not been tampered with; also that the Corks, Capsules and Labels are branded with their Trade Mark.

Sold Everywhere. Wholesale of all Wholesale Houses,

Shippers: RICHARD MATHEWS & Co., "Carton" Whisky Merchant, London.

NOTICES.


TRADE
MARK
CURE YOURSELF!
Ask your Druggist for a bottle of Big G. The only non-poisonous remedy for all the unnatural discharges and private diseases of men and the debilitating weaknesses peculiar to women. It cures in a few days without the aid or publicity of a doctor.
The Universal American Cure.
Manufactured by
The Evans Chemical Co.
CINCINNATI, O.
U. S. A.

WATSON'S GLENLIVET WHISKY
Defies Competition.

Now acknowledged THE BEST in the Market.

Agents—F. Fischer & Co., BOMBAY.
Sub-Agent—D. C. Oomrigar, "
Agents—Mackenzie, Lyall & Co., CALCUTTA

PAMPHLET for MEN. Free by Post.

THE Consulting Physician and Electrician to St. Bartholomew's Hospital, London, says: "There is no doubt that Electricity is one of the most powerful NERVE tonics we possess." All sufferers from Loss of Power, Shattered Nerves, Debility, Impotency, Nervous-Dyspepsia, Melancholia, Brain Fag, Hypochondriasis, Impaired Vitality, or any sign of Premature Old Age, consequent upon overtrain, or the effects of unhealthy climate, should write at once to MR. C. B. HARNESS, Consulting Medical Electrician (President of the British Association of Medical Electricians), for his NEW MEDICAL WORK, entitled "Galvanic Electricity," which will be sent to any address, on application, free by post, together with copies of testimonials (selected from thousands). Note address, and write at once to Mr. Harness, "THE MEDICAL BATTERY COMPANY, Ltd., Largest Curative Electrical Establishment in World. Advice by correspondence free of charge. 52, OXFORD ST., LONDON, W.

IZOD'S PATENT CORSETS Are the Best.
Prepared by a New and Special Scientific Process.

Medical opinion recommends them for THE SHAPE.
Public opinion all over the world unanimous that they are unsurpassed for CORRECT STYLE AND DURABILITY. Sold all over Europe, and everywhere in India and Colonies. Name and Trade Mark, Anchor, on every pair and box. Ask your Draper or Outfitter for IZOD'S make; take no other, and see you get them, as bad makes are often sold for sake of extra profit. Write for our sheet of Drawings.
E. IZOD & SON,
30, Milk St., London.
Manufactory: LANDPORT, HANTS.

BLAIR'S
GOUT
RHEUMATIS
SCIATICA
LUMBAGO
NEURALGIA
Gout & Rheumatic
The ACUTE PAIN is quickly relieved, and cured in a few days by these celebrated Pills, well-known as the Great English Remedy for the above complaints. Sure, safe and effectual. Sold by all Stores throughout India.
PILLS.

PIESSE & LUBIN
PERFUMERY FACTORY
from every flower that breathes a fragrance.
SWEET SCENTS
LOXOTIS OPOPONAX
FRANGIPANNI PSIDIUM
May be obtained Of any Chemist or Perfumer.
2 New Bond Street London

GOLD & CO.'S

BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND,
WROUGHT IRON HINGES
ARE THE CHEAPEST AND BEST IN THE MARKET
Indentors can obtain same through all respectable British Merchants

Printed and published by the Proprietor, GRATTAN GEARY, at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press, Esplanade Road, Bombay.
AGENTS.—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill, E.C.; Messrs. KEYMER & Co., 1, Whitefriars Street, London, E.C.—PARIS: Messrs. GALIGNANI & Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA: Messrs. THACKER, SPINK & Co.